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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XV .-- NO. 18.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1845.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION From the New-York Observer.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

It is not to be disguised that what is cailed the Religious Press 'at the North is, with very few exceptions, in close affinity with the spirit of Abolition.

The cautious and measured, and comparatively inoffensive terms, in which they formerly spoke of our institutions, are exchanged for rant, denunciation, and invective. They meddle with every political question which is thought to have a bearing, either directly or remotely, on the subject of slavery, and throw the whole weight of their influence in favor of the main schemes which the organized Abolitionists support. And though, at times, they affect to discountenance such organizations, they are themselves their most active and efficient coadjutors and allies; and the more dangerous to us, inasmuch as they are less open, but not less bitter in their attacks. As to the 'Union' which our fathers formed in the spirit of compromise, they assail it without disguise, and laud every attempt at its infraction, so far as the article of slavery is concerned.

yery is concerned. Such being the tone and spirit of these papers, it is yous that should it continue and increase, all Chris-Such being the tone and spirit of these papers, it is vious that should it continue and increase, all Ckrismi intercourse between the North and the South ust soon cease, and with it all friendly and political lations. Upon the facts here stated, it is not necessy to make any comment. Our readers can draw nelusions for themselves, and supply what we have it unsaid.—Charleston Observer.

The above is from the Charleston Observer, a Presbyterian (Old School) paper, of South Carolina, whose editor (Rev. Mr. Gildersleve) was elected one of the officers of the General Assembly at its last meeting. The article is copied without remark, last meeting. The article is copied without rains, into the Watchman of the South, edited by Rev. Dr. Plummer, whose views and positions are well known. We depart from the usual course in thus designating the source of the remarks above, as it is solely on account of their source that we regard them as important. Had they proceeded from men who are not accustomed to weigh their words and to look to consequences, we should have considered them to consequences, we should have considered them the hasty expression of sentiments having no strong hold upon the mind of the author, and which he would regret, though he should never retract them, when he reviewed them calmly. But we are compelled to believe that the sentiments thus decisively laid down are the deliberate opinions of enlightened and leading men at the South, who wish to have their views on this point, the purpose the consideration of the North, and for the purpose the consideration of the consideration of accomplishing this object, we have transferred their remarks to our paper, and beg to add a few

The passage asserts that 'the Religious Press at The passage asserts that the Kengjous Frees at the North is, with very few exceptions, in close affinity with the spirit of abolitionism, and that the cautious terms in which they formerly spoke of sla-very 'are exchanged for rant, denunciation and invective.' Such an assertion cannot be made by one who has attentively regarded the religious press of the North for the last ten years. There has been a change, but it is just the other way. Papers that ten years ago were full of 'rant, denunciation and invective, are now comparatively reasonable and christian in their course respecting slavery; and there are not more than two or three (if as many) there are not more than two or three (if as many) of the religious presses that are associated with either branch of the National Anti-Slavery Society. It seems to us that all intelligent persons must be aware that the expression of feeling on the subject at the North is altogether more calm, deliberate and fraternal now than it was in 1835, and we venture to say that the files of half a dozen religious papers for that year, will furnish abundant testimony to the truth of this opinion. The spirit complained of by our Southern brethren is confined to a few presses, and these let it out but rarely, and sometimes make an apology for it afterwards. nes make an apology for it afterwards.

But our brethren complain further, that these presses meddle with certain political questions, and throw their influence against the South. In this matter, they doubtless are guided by all the light they can obtain, and act accordingly. Their motives are not to be impeached, and if they err in judgment, reason should be employed to set them right. In this country, it is no sign of necessary wickedness, that a mea is on the other side of politics, as we are all at liberty to judge for ourselves on which side to throw our influence. But it is not true that there is this unanimity of sentiment among true that there is this unanimity of sentiment among the religious papers on all political questions that affect the subject of slavery. Some of the papers condemn the course of Torrey, Fairbank, and others, and some defend them. On the question in dispute between Massachusetts and South Carolina, dispute between Massachusetts and South Carolina, we believe that all are agreed to leave the subject with the only tribunal competent to decide it; while all, both at the North and the South, are in heart agreed that the letter of the Constitution puts Massachusetts clearly in the right, and South Carolina are clearly in the wrong. Even Southern U.S. Senators put the justification of South Carolina on the ground of the natural right of self preservation, thereby admitting that by the law of the land, her action cannot be defended. And certainly it is not a proper ground of complaint, by conductors of a free proper ground of complaint, by conductors of a free press, that their brethren speak their honest senti-ments on grave questions like these. Again, our Southern brethren say:—

'As to the Union which our fathers formed in the spirit of compromise, they [the religious press at the North] assail it without disguise, and laud every at-tempt at its infraction, so far as the article of slavery

We supposed that our means of information in reference to 'the religious press of the North' were sufficient to enable us to know whether there was or was not any foundation for a declaration so broad and was not any foundation for a declaration so broad and so definite as this. But we are compelled to pause. We ask the excellent men who bring this specific accusation against the religious press, to read the specifications again; to read attentively; and then say if it is within the compass of their acknowledged great ability to prove it. As one of those involved in the charge, as a member of a fraternity thus accused of the highest crime known to the laws of man, we are the statement of the second of the laws of man, we are the statement of the second of the laws of man, we are the statement of the second of the laws of man, we are the statement of the second of the laws of man, we are the second of the laws of man, we are the second of the laws of man, we are the second of the lags of the laws of man, we are the second of the lags of laws of man, we ask for the evidence on which respectable and religious men arraign us for trea-As a question of morals, we all know that he who assails without disguise the government of his country, and lauds every attempt at its over-throw, is a traitor, though he has wielded no other weapon than the pen. And we therefore ask only for the proof that the religious press of the North is thus false to its patriotism, and worthy of the scorn of mankind.

But the most serious part of the article to which we refer, is still to be cited. Our Southern breth

'Such being the tone and spirit of these papers, is obvious that should it continue and increase, all Christian intercourse between the North and the South must soon cease, and with it all friendly political children in the continue of the

Have the gentlemen who employ this language, duly considered the magnitude of the consequences involved? The cessation of 'all Christian intercourse,' and 'all friendly political relations;' the Southern churches have Christian intercourse with evangelical churches in Great Britain; and the South has friendly political relations with France, and Russia, and China. But our brethren now take the ground that the spirit of the religious press at the North is such, that the North and the South must soon stand to each other in a more unfriendly must soon stand to each other in a more unfriendly attitude than the United States and Great Britain or any other government on the face of the earth!
We put the case in this light, that the amazing folly of the position may be clearly seen. It is weakness, conscious weakness, that thus scatters words without meaning.

# SELECTIONS.

itself as the first duty of the North, and the first object of any party that is anxious to see slavery abolished.

But the editor is no more satisfied that it is possible to bring the Whig party on to anti-slevery ground, than he is that we could have elected any one else than Mr. Clay. And he proceeds to give several reasons why such an event is not to be expected. I Opposition to slavery is no part of the object for which the Whig party was formed. 2. The Whigs are opposed to the spread of anti-slavery sentiments. 3. The Whig party is mode and up in part of slaveholders and the supporters of slavery. These contain the substance of his reasoning on this point. Let us examine them.

1. Opposition to slavery is no part of the object for which the Whig party was not formed. True. Neither was it formed to do many other things which it has done, and which it now wishes to do. I pretend not exactly to understand how the Whig party sea formed. It may date back, and probably does, to Mr. Adam's administration, and be but another name for that portion of the country that sustained him. Or it may have been formed earlier, in fact if not in form, of those who differed in their views interests and and new dangers, urge themselves upon the attention of the public mind. When these are questions arise, men generally assume one side or the other, as their judgments dictate or their political affinities draw them. A few years ago, are now furgotten. And it must be so. I twould be contrary to the gen, for a party to fix itself daggedly upon a creed once adopted but never to be changed. That would do for the 'Celestials,' but not for 'Young America.' There is progress all around us, and there is nothing very strange that up to this point, and the work of the subject, there is nothing on the public mind. When these are questions arise, men generally assume on the public mind. When these are questions arise, we may be a subject to the public mind. When the contrary to the gen, for a party to fix itself daggedly upon a creed once

Boston, Friday,

Besides; is it the spirit of the gospel that thus proposes to excommunicate the Christians of the North, and then declane war upon the States on this measures of the abold the of the most offensive to shut the churches of the North States on this improsessors of the South; but now the contract of the south propose to cut off all Christian intercourse with the North, and all friendly relations, unless the religious press alters is tone! But we know that the Charleston Observer and the Watchman of the South do not truly represent the same time, all some point. A great increase of light at the North, we know that the Charleston Observer and the Watchman of the South do not truly represent the same time, all some point. A great increase of light at the North, and the spirit that can give them the same that the South, are becessary to break those strong ties of the world look upon such threats as spirit that can give them the same that the South, are becessary to break those strong ties of any and every question that may have a bearing upon the moral or political interests of the people. A southern clergyman, the Rev. Richard Fuller, D. D. of South Carolina, has just completed a most the and important discussion of the maked question, and the state of public sentiment at the North, and in at least one of the southern papers; and we have not heard that any harm has come of the controversy. On the contrary, the temper of the discussion, Dr. Fuller states in the temper of the discussion where the southern papers; and we have not heard that any harm has come of the controversy. The controversy that the same time of the save that it cannot fail to exert a happy influence on the minds of both parties.

The temper of the discussion was been such that it cannot fail to exert a happy influence on the minds of both parties.

The temper of the discussion was a second from a Savannah paper, which was a shall with the second from a Savannah paper, which was controved the save that the south which we have quoted,

"ALL IN PAVOR WILL SAY 'AYE!"

We propose for universal adoption the following resolution. All such as shall vote in the negative may go to Texas.

Resolved, That as the only elevation which the slaveholders of this country obtain, is to a seat in the chair of the Chief Magistracy, on the bench of the Suppreme Court, or in the halls of Congress, and not a suspension on the gallows or at the yard arm, the law of the land by which slave traders are doomed to an ignominious death should at once be unconditionally repealed as in the highest degree unjust and merciless, or be impartially executed on all those in this country who hold their fellow-men in slavery.

The following notice of a public sale is taken from the Savannah Republican of March 3d, 1845. Describing the plantation which was to be sold, the notice adds:

Also, at the same time and place, the following negrois slaves, to wit: Charles, Peggy, Antonett, Davy, September, Maria, Jenney, and Issac—levied on as the property of Henry T. Hall, to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued out of McIntosh Superior Court, in favor of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, vs. said Henry T. Hall. Conditions, cash.

C. O'NEAL, Deputy Sheriff, M. C.

SELECTIONS. of despair. This change of public sentiment, and these recent events, have greatly modified the rela-THE WHIG PARTY.

tion we sustain to the southern members of the party, and I can see nothing of that base desertion and betrayal of the 400,000 Whigs of the South, We copied into the Liberator of the 4th ultimo, an able article from the Boston Courier, signed 'Middle article from the Boston Courier of the 4th ultimo, and the save in which have nobly fought by our side during the late campaign,' of which others talk, if, in obedience to the advancing moral sentiment of the age, and for the defence of our own rights, and the sacred inheritance left us by our fathers, 'we take anti-slavery ground, at least, so far as our constitutional rights ground, at least, so far as our constitutional rights and liberty what the South have ever done for urong and slavery. And if they cannot go with us for right and liberty, why, we must separate. It but needs firmness and common honesty, and there is little difficulty in the matter. Let us at once, in our towns, counties and states, adopt anti-slavery ground, and the way will be well prepared, three years hence, to enter the national convention, and give our unbroken majority for such candidates as will carry out those principles. Planting ourselves on right ground, and adopting principles that would sustain us in defeat as well as in victory, we would raise the old whigh banner. with the new and glorious motted for surversarios, and enter the contest. The

MAY 2, 1845.

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OT THE LITE.

The late Sit T. KOWELL BUXTON, 27.

The late Sit T. Chomes Found Buxton was the eldest son of Thomas Found Buxton was the eldest son of Thomas Found Buxton was the eldest son of Thomas Found Buxton, was the eldest son of Thomas Found Buxton, the control of the state of mercy in the House of Common. He had unale himself at Borough master of the subject, and the eldest son of Thomas Found Buxton, Eq., of Thickform, in this county. His father died when he was very young, and left him with two younger of this him with two youngers of the late of the subject which had been a subject been and subject been and personn subject over the subject been and subject been and subject been and subject been a subject been a subject been a subject been a subject been and subject been and subject been and subject been a subject been a subject been and subject been and subject been and subject been a subject been and subj

as the case of weaty millions of pounds sterling, to be better the soon of freedom, in the following your, in the control of the South's send entering the progress of the question in Parlia-th the south send of the boy entry the boy of the South's beat of the South'

at an atural, essential and unalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

Er Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidaapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, ('!) Republican, ('!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

Er Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

Er Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

Er The existing Constitution of the United States is 'a convenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'

'a convenant with death, and an agreement with hell.
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 746.

gross abuses in the colony, suffering all the indignities and sorrows of a most cruel personal bondage Our perliamentary advocate, though already pressed almost beyond measure, could not refuse to undertake their righteous cause. He made himself a perfect master of the facts in the case, and had, given notice of a motion in Parliament on the subject, when the Colonial Minister of the day promised to undertake it, on the sole condition of his waiving the discussion of the subject in the House of Commons. This he was entirely willing to do; for self was of little importance to him. Soon afterwards, by an ordinance of the House Government, this extensive and most oppressive system was at once and effectually abolished.

The condition of the native tribes in the various countries colonized by Great Britain and other civilized nations, was indeed a subject in which he was long and warmly interested. Well was he aware, from the authentic information which was, from time to time, had before him, of the fading away of these races, under the hand of cruelty and oppression, and of the sorrows and spoliations inflicted on the miserable remnants of them, by the rapacity and injustice of those who called themselves Christians. He frequently adverted to these nefarious proceedings in Parliament, and was chairman of a committee of the House appointed to inquire into the subject. There can be no doubt that the vast mass of evidence collected by that committee, has been the means of insuring the attention of successive Governments to the just claims of the aborigines in our colonies, and of materially checking the evils which were thus successfully brought to light.

The abolition of the Suttees in India was another subject which laid a deep hold on his compassionate mind. Strenuously did he exert himself in this cause, both in his place in Parliament, and in frequent private communication with persons in power—especially with that excellent man, Lord William Bentinek, on his appointment to the government of India. A multitude

of plate, bearing the following inscription:—

To
Thos. Fowell Buxton, Esq.,
During twenty years, the faithful and liberal
Member for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.
The strenuous advocate of the enalaved, the imprisoned and the distressed, in every
region of the world;
Whose labors in the cause of universal humanity have
been ardent, unwearied, and eminently successful:
Who, amidst the claims of myriads, studiously attended to the local interests of the
borough he represented—
This piece of plate is presented, as a token of their
admiration and a tribute of their gratitude,
By his steady supporters and attached friends,
the liberal electors of Weymouth.

A. D. 1837.

A. D. 1837.

About thirty offers of support in order to his obtaining another seat in parliment, were afterwards made to him by large and influential parties in counties, cities, and boroughs, and earnest were their entreaties that he would allow himself to be nominated. But he steadily declined every pro-

nominated. But he steadily declined every proposal of the kind; he was impressed with a firm belief that the loss of his election at Weymouth was providential; and that it was consistent with the will of that divine Master whom he desired to serve, that he should retire, into private life.

Undoubtedly, that private life was of no common order in point of happiness. The unaffected kindness, the large hospitality, the genuine humility and simplicity, the cheerful, arch, playful spirit of Fowell Buxton, even when he was weak in health, diffused a delightful enjoyment amongst all who had the privilege of his society. He was indeed one of the most constant and faithful of friends to all who shared his intimacy, or were associated with him in life. Whoever else might fail them, he never did; as the writer of this memoir, in unison with him in life. Whoever else might fail them, he never did; as the writer of this memoir, in unison with a multitude of other p mons, can abundantly testify. He was a warm and ever liberal friend to the poor, and the stream of his pecuniary bounty flowed freely in a vast variety of directions. Above all, however, he was a sincere and watchful Christian in did to still restinguist before the Lord. tian, rejoicing in daily retirement before the Lord, and much given to prayer—one who feared and loved God, heartily relied on the blessed Saviour,

loved God, heartily relied on the blessed Saviour, and lived for eternity.

Yet, in the midst of these social joys—this happy retirement—Africa, with her bloody wars, her direful superstitions, and her horrible slave-trade, was the daily subject of his meditations—yes, of his deepest exercise of soul. Retired as he was from the din and turmoil of public life, he too well understood his responsibilities, to dare to be idle. It will be difficult to describe the zeal and porseverance with which he collected and arranged his evidences, first, on the still continued iniquities of the slave-trade; and secondly, on the natural resources of Africa. These formed the foundation, or rather the substance of his admirable work, published early in 1840, on the Slave Trade and its Remedy. This work was the means of fanning the slumbering in 1840, on the Slave Trade and its Remedy. This work was the means of fanning the slumbering embers of British feeling on the subject, into a fresh and general flame; and the immediate consequence was, the union of a multitude of persons, of all ranks and parties, in the formation of the African Civilization Society, under the presidency of Prince

ranks and parties, in the formation of the African Civilization Society, under the presidency of Prince Albert.

The dreadful traffic was still raging, not only with undiminished, but with increased and increasing fury. The treaties which had been made to insure its abolition, with European and American powers, had been equally expensive and fruitless. The armed exercise of the right of search had failed to prevent a crime which pecuniary profits were stimulating. What was the cause of this failure? The interest of the parties with whom Great Britain contracted, and whom she sought to control, was ranged on the other side: justice, integrity, mercy, and piety, all succumbed under the resistless influence of 'filthy lucre.' What then was the remedy proposed by Sir Fowell Buxton—(for he had now been induced by the kind solicitations of the government, urged on the sole ground of his services to mankind, to accept a baronetcy)—what was the principle, on which he proposed to deal with the unconquered difficulty? It was to unlock the resources of Africa; it was to give an issue for the comfort and happiness of her children, to her unexampled fertility, it was to open a series of friendly negotiations, with her native princes on the ground that it was their unquestionable interest to abolish their trade in human beings, and to substitute for it a legitimate commerce with the civilized world. Here the temptation of gain, as well as the question of humanity, was ranged on the right side—here the well-founded hope arose, that, with the generous aid of Great Britain, Africa would deliver herselv from the crimes and sorrows of her slave-trade.

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were sacrificed, and the expedition failed.

Neither this painful failure, however, nor the increasingly precarious state of his health, could precreasingly precarious state of his health, could prevent the persevering efforts of Sir Fowell Buxton in the cause of Africa. No opportunity did he lose of promoting her welfare, whether it was by corresponding with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or by the generous support of Christian missions, or by endeavoring to prepare that native and West Indian agency, by which the great objects of the expedition to the Niger might yet be accomplished. In the meantime, in pious resignation to the will of an inscrutable Providence, he, found that peace which the world, with all its found that peace which the world, with all its pleasures, cannot give, and with all its woes and bitter disappointments, cannot take away. Not-withstanding the obvious decline of his strength, and the deep cloud which had now obscured some of his most cherished prospects, he was the same constant friend, the same faithful counsellor, the same Christian husband and parent, the same ar-dent lover of freedom, as in his days of vigor, and labor and brightness.

abor, and brightness.

Bright he still was indeed, for the rays of the Sun Bright he still was indeed, for the rays of the Sun of righteousness rested upon him. As his natural force abated, his piety was more and more deepened and enlarged. Frequently in the course of his last days, did he bear explicit testimony to his hope of a blessed eternity, and to his firm, unwavering faith in Jesus, the Saviour of the world. When one of his friends expressed a full conviction that he still retained his hold on Christ, his emphatic answer was, 'Yes—unto eternal life;' and his dealth who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and the Spirit, for they rest from their their works do follow them! Hundre Hundreds of thousands of the sable children of Africa would, if they could, have followed him with tears to the grave; and an infinitely more numerous company of angels have bid him welcome, as we reverently helieve, to the mansions of rest and glory.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR THOMAS FOWELI BUXTON, BART.—The mortal remains of this late respected baronet were interred on Thursday last, at Overstrand Church, Norfolk. The whole arements were conducted in the most simple and unostentatious manner. At twelve o'clock the pro-cession left Northrepp's Hall, the residence of the deceased; but long before that time, the roads were deceased; but long before that time, the roads were lined by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, anxious to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the departed baronet.—London Times.

## SIR FOWELL BUXTON.

At the first rumor of a vessel in danger, Sir Fowell was one of the first on the shore, and not merely to urge the efforts of others, but to give the aid of his own powerful arm. One instance of his courage occurs to us, which we must give ourselves the gratification of here recording. We remember, in Oct., 1823, a collier brig, carrying nine men, was driven on the rocks just off the Cromer light-house. The life-boat was brought out in time, but it was an unwieldy boat, (it has since been changed for one more effective,) and could not be got off against the tremendous sea; the Sydestrand mortar was fired repeatedly, but the line fell short by about forty yards, and grievous was the disappointment to fired repeatedly, but the line fell short by about forty yards, and grievous was the disappointment to the sufferers; the vessel went to pieces, and seven of the crew sank irrecoverably. One man was happily washed within the reach of a party who had fastened themselves to a line on shore, and another was sent on a rising wave, but too far out for hope of saving him. Mr. Buxton, without waiting for a rope, dashed into the surf, caught the man, flung himself on him, and held him against the forcible drawback of the retiring billow, till others could get up to him, and he was dragged back, himself almost exhausted, with his rescued mariner, who was so far gone that he could with diffiner, who was so far gone that he could with diffiner, who was so far gone that he could with diffi-culty be disengaged from a piece of the wreck which he had clasped, as in a death grasp, till the unils had entered his hands. The sailor was, how-ever, soon restored; the deed was one of extreme, peril and daring; most on shore thought Mr. Bux-ton was gone, and he said afterwards, that 'he felt, that the waves played with him as he would play with an orange.' Those who remember his unu-sually tall, and then powerful frame, will feel the with an orange. Those who remember his unusually tall, and then powerful frame, will feel the force of this image. He was very grateful to those who came up promptly to his aid in this affair, especially to a poor blacksmith, named Curtis; and some may remember the care extended to the souls as well as the bodies men, when, after the supper at which he assemble who were concerned in the awful scene, he (Luke xiii.) and forcibly spoke to them all on need of securing an interest in Christ their Judge and Savior, while time was granted them.—Fisherman's Friendly Visitor.

# PROSPECTS OF SLAVE-TRADE SUPPRESSION.

The Paris Constitutionnel reports that the Duc The Paris Constitutionnel reports that the Duc De Broglie has instructions to propose, as a substitute for the Anti-Slavery right of search, a blockade of the African coast by combined squadrons. As this is precisely our arrangement with the United States, the proposal, and its adoption too, are highly probable. The absuadity of the crusade against avers will then have reached the climax; three men of war maintained to do the work of one! Let us endeavor to realize the extravagance of the arrangement, by supposing it adopted in our domestic police. Let us imagine that, as a concession to Young Ireland, Irish pickpockets are only to be arrested by Irish policemen; and that Scotland claims to be put on the same footing with Ireland. claims to be put on the same footing with Ireland. In that case, our police, detective and ordinary, must cruise in three; and a preliminary inquiry into the nationality of each delinquent must be instituted, to determine whether the Scotch, the English, or the Irish policeman, is to apprehend him. The delicacy and danger of the analogous discussions, where stout and well-armed frigates, manned by hardy and more than half-hostile crews, stand in the place of our inaginary policemen, can be essily ce of our imaginary policemen, can be easily Yet it is not easily to see what substitute can be

found for this clumsy and extravagant plan. The right of capturing and destroying slavers presuppo-ses a right of search; and this right the United States will only allow to be exercised in the case of their own vessels by their own men of war. France, we may be sure, will never rest until the concession be made to her national pride, that has been made to the national pride of the United States. made to the national pride of the United States.—
The three policemen system is indeed the only
possible one, if we persist in our Quixotic project
of suppressing the slave-trade by force of arms.
The absurdity may not stop here; Spain, Portugal,
and Brazil, may insist on their having their policemen to

The system of armed intervention to suppress the slave-trade is rapidly breaking up. It is true, there is little danger that the trade will, under any circumstances, again be legalized by France or the United States. France has little interest in it; and her Anti-Slavery interests, backed by the manufacturers of beet-root sugar, are strong enough to prevent its resumption. In the United States there is a paramount interest hostile to its resumption. The non-slaveholding States will not hear of it; and in the slaveholding States, the home breeders of slaves will claim the protection against the imported article. The land owners of the Southern States will struggle as resolutely for a monopoly in the growth of slaves, as the land owners of England for a monopoly in the growth of wheat. The recent insurrections in Cuba have rendered many of the inhabitants averse to further importations of slaves; and in Brazil, it is only the sugar-planters on the coast—the debtors and thralls of the speculators in slave-importation—who are much interested in the state of the super-planters of the slaves trade. The system of armed intervention to supp on the coast—the debtors and thralls of the speculators in slave-importation—who are much interested in the perpetuation of the slave-trade. Beyond its actual limits, slavery is not likely to extend, as within those limits it has been found impessible to narrow it by the means hitherto pursued. Now would be the time to try something rational.

ANOTHER BLAST FROM O'CONNELL At an enthusiastic meeting of the Loyal Nationa on the 31st of March, DANIEL O'CONNELL registere

(Mr. M. Nevins) has already alluded to, and which, just at the prevent moment, excites much interest in the public mind (hear hear.) I allude to the anexation of Texas. There is much to deplore in that annexation (hear, hear.) I know there is much good to be expected from the spirit of the passage of the message of the American President, and thus far I rejoice at it; for you will all be ready to admit, that no man looks with greater anxiety than I do to the occurrence of events which may have the effect of promoting the rights and liberties of the Irish people (loud cheers.) But I cannot conceal from my. of promoting the rights and liberties of the Irish people (loud cheers.) But I cannot conceal from myself, nor shall I attempt to conceal from the Americans, that, in common with the friends of liberty all over the world, I regard with horror the annexation of another slave state to the American Union (hear, hear.) Sir, no good is to be bought by the slightest admixture of evil; and I condemn, and I deplore, and I denounce the augmentation of human misery that must result by the annexation of another slave State (hear, hear.) They talk about the boldness of Mr. Polk's message—in one point it betrays arrant cowardice—I will not condescend to mince the world (hear.) In talking of slavery in the States, Mr. Polk has not the courage to call it by its mince the word (near.) In taiking of slavery in the States, Mr. Polk has not the courage to call it by its proper name. He does not speak of the Americans upholding slavery and possessing slaves, but he glosses over the infamous traffic by styling it by the delicate expression of a 'domestic institution.' Domestic institution! Mr. Polk, it is Slavery! (loud cheers.) Mr. Polk, it is huckstering in human flesh (loud cheers.) It is a loathsome and execra-ble system, that makes man the property of his fel-low—it is buying and selling man, created after the image of God, redeemed by the blood of his Son, and bearing upon his brow the impress of the Eter-nal seal—it is buying and selling him, I say, as though he were the beast of the field that grazes, and not a deathless being marked out for an im-mortal redemption—the heir of a heavenly inherthe mind of man is dazzled in contemplating it (hear, hear, and vehement applause.) And I am to be told that slavery is a 'domestic institution'! (hear, hear.) Out upon those who make it so! (hear, hear.) Out upon those who make it so! (hear, hear.) I love my country, but I would accept of no advantage to my country through the medium of such a crime (hear, hear.) I want no American aid, if it comes across the Atlantic stained with ne-

make it a free State; and not to regard it as independent, unless they also regarded Britain as independent. Anomalous though it may appear, Texas does not look on Britain as a free and independent State (hear, hear.) A free-born English subject, born in the West Indies, if he goes to Texas, is thrown into prison, and kept there till he can be transported out of it: for by the constitution of Texas, a British subject, being subject here.

prison, and kept there till be can be transported out of it: for by the constitution of Texas, a British subject, being a man of color, is a slave in Texas, and is kept in durance until he can be transported out of the country. There is no recognition by Texas of England as a covereign State.

Let not America imagine that this boasting of liberty makes her name respected. No, for as the assertion of virtue is the proof of hypocrisy, if the virtue be not practised, so the attempt to proclaim liberty becomes blasphemous when we see three millions of human beings stimulated and torn by the lash—the husband separated from the wife, and the children from the parents, and sent into distant and remote plantations, never more to behold the face of a father, or the smiles of a mother (hear, hear.) And yet those who are ready to uphold that system, are the people that dare to talk to me, and I discovered him to be a pickpocket or a felon, would I not naturally shrink away, and refuse to talk to him? (heer hear.) But what pickpocket or in the eye of man, as the wretch who will dare to filch from his fellow-man the right of self-action, and turn him from a being full of mind and intellect into the degradation of slavery, and all the misery with it inflicts upon its victin? (hear, hear.) I am glad I have the opportunity of disburthening my mind on this subject, and removing even the probability of being supposed to sanction any kind of slavery (cheers.) But what with respect to the I am glad I have the opportunity of the my mind on this subject, and removing even the probability of being supposed to sauction any kind of slavery (cheers.) But what with respect to the present position of England? Shall I say she trembles? (cheers.) Oh! I would be ashamed to talk of English cowardice—braver in the battle-field than the people of England never stood—and yet there is a political cowardice which gives a tremulous appearance to her public writers, and prevents her from holding out the bold front of defiance to American transgressors (loud cheers.) The President ican transgressors (loud cheers.) The President is the original transgressors (loud cheers.) The presiden

Alluding to some speculations in the London jourmals, especially the Spectator, O'Connell said—

We tell them from this spot that they can have us—that the threne of Victoria can be made perfectly secure—the honor of the British empire maintained—and the American eagle, in its highest pride of flight, be brought down (cheers.) Let, them but reconcile us and do us justice, and they will have us enlisted under the banner of Victoria—let them but give us the Parliament in College green, and Oregon shall be theirs, and Texas shall be harmless (cheers.) It is well that these things occur. I am glad of the opinions I see in this paper—they speak 'a foregone conclusion.' We have not heard a word of them hitherto. While England was not threatened by America—as long as she was in a state to compel submission, so long we heard not a word of conciliating Ireland; but the moment the Oregon territory became a bone of a contention, that war was threatened, and that there appeared no solution but the sword for the tangled web of affairs, then is Ireland recollected—ther concessions are spoken of (cheers). I repeat it—when they want us, they shall have us (continued the right.

When they want us, they shall have us (continued scheering). I have felt it my duty to offer these remarks, again to pronounce my detestation of human slavery, and my assurance to England that she cannot obtain us by pro forma concessions—that slee can, however, obtain the beating heart and the ready hand of Ireland, but she must pay the price that all rational men will assent to—liberty and justice! (loud and long-continued cheering.)

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN CUSA.

Repeal Association, held at Conciliation, Hall, Dublin, on the 31st of March, Daniel O'Connect Programment on the 31st of March, Daniel O'Connect Programment, and slavery, in language worthy of himself, and with glorious energy of thought and expression. Every effort has been made on this side of the Atlantic, by Robert Tyler & Co., to bribe him into silence on this subject, by a pretended seal in behalf of Irish Repeal, and by sending over funds to aid that great movement. Now see with what success! A thousand cheers for the incorruptible Liberator of Ireland!

The Liberator handed in 20, from Richmond county, Staten Island, New-York, per Measre. Hutton, Harloe, Braniffe and O'Brien, who observe that the remittance is subscribed from a very limited district, and is not, therefore, to be considered as an exponent of their feelings in the great cause of Repeal, which measure they consider the only remedy for the ills the country is laboring under, and hoping the day is not far distant when Ireland, shaking off the chains that have for years restrained herengies, and under an enlightened and paternal government, shall develope those immense resources with which a bountiful Providence has so richly endowed her. In moving the thanks of the Association to the subscribers of this twenty pounds, I feel that I am called upon to avail myself of this opportunity for offering a few observations in reference to a subject which my able friend on my left (Mr. M. Nevins) has already alluded to, and which, just at the prevent moment, excites much interest in the provent removes the case may be possessed of a certain amount of knowledge. When a negro dies, the doctor makes the case may be, possessed of a certain amount of knowledge. When a negro dies, the doctor makes the case may be, possessed of a certain amount of knowledge. When a negro dies, the doctor makes the case may be, possessed of a certain amount of knowledge. When a negro dies, the doctor makes the case may be, possessed of a certain amount of knowledge. When a ne

Mr. John Stuart Worley asked it there was any foundation for this paragraph, which he read from the Times of Thursday:—

'The Presse states, that the fall of Santa Anna has exposed one of the vastest projects which the undermining ambition of Great Britain ever conceived. It appears, from the correspondence of the Ex-President of Mexico with the British Ministration of the correspondence of the Ex-President of Mexico with the British Ministration. the Ex-President of Mexico with the British Minister, that the former, for a sum of 25,000,000 piastres, of which he had reserved for himself a considerable portion, was on the eve of ceding absolutely to Great Britain the magnificent province of California, considered so valuable both by Great Britain and the United States, that the latter, in the year 1837, offered 5,000,000 dollars for the harbor of San Francisco alone. It is not necessary to dwell upon the extraordinary coincidence, which exists between the means employed by the British Government with Santa Anna for the possession of California, and those formerly used with Espartero for the possession of the islands of Annabon and Princes, off the coast of Africa.'

Sir Robert Pree Believed the statement to be

Sir ROBERT PREL believed the statement to be Sir Robert Prel believed the statement to be utterly without foundation. 'Sir, I see a great many reports spread abroad with reference to the undermining ambition of Great Britain; but I rather think they are oftener circulated as a palliation of the ambition of others than of the British Government. (Loud cheers.) I can also answer for the late Government on this point, as I find no trace whatever of such a correspondence. I repeat it, the report is utterly destitute of any foundation.'

LORD PALMERSTOS—'On the part of the late Government, I take the liberty of assuring the honorable gentleman, that they neither in 1837, nor in any other year, offered 5,000,000 dollars, nor any other sum, for any Mexican port.'—London paper of March 8. March 8.

## From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. HERALD OF FREEDOM.

All who know Parker Pillsbury, expected that a Herald as its meridian needs, to announce the approach a crime (hear, hear.) I want no American aid, if it comes across the Atlantic stained with ne gro blood; and from my soul I despise any government, which, while it boasts of liberty, is guilty of slavery, the greatest crime that can be committed by humanity against humanity.

The right of freedom depends not upon the hue of the skin; if it did, who shall decide upon what hue is to be the favored one (hear, hear)—seeing that all eyes do not delight in the same color? No matter under what specious term it may disguise itself, slavery is still hideous. It has a natural, an inevitable tendency to brutalize every noble faculty of man. An American sailor, who was cast away on the shore of Africa, where he was kept in slavery for three years, was, at the expiration of that period, found to be imbruted and stultified—he had lost all reasoning power—and having forgot his native language, could only utter some savage gibberish between Arabic and English, which nobody could understand, and which even he himself found difficulty in pronouncing. So much for the humanizing influence of 'the domestic institution' (loud cheers):

I cannot look forward with pleasure to the annexation of Texas. Above all, I am indignant at the conduct of the Whigs. In the House of Commons, I pressed more than once on Lord Palmerston, not to acknowledge Texas, unless they consented to make it a free State; and not to regard it as independent, unless they also regarded Britain as independent, unless they also regarded Britain as independent, unless they also regarded Britain as independent.

from holding out the bold front of defiance to American transgressors (loud cheers.) The President talks of taking the Oregon territory (hear and cheers.) England will go to war with them, but the Polk has a whisper from the other side of the Atlantic—' You will go to war with me—IRELAND?—

(Great cheering.)

Alluding to some speculations in the London journals, especially the Spectator, O'Connell said—

We tell them from this spot that they can have us—that the threne of Victoria can be made perfectly secure—the honor of the British empire feetly secure—the honor of the British empire still for the cause sake I have continued it. but no longer you have joined in the ery of your file Leaders (the I suppose in charity to you you are whip-the in the level in to do it) against Rogers and French. Well, these are strange times indeed; then again they are not new for it is as true now as it was when first uttered (and none the less true for being called a Heathenism). That whom the gods would destroy they first make mad now what but that state could possibly have caused Pillsburg and least to have prostituted the prostitute of the second provided in the ery of your file Leaders (the I suppose in charity to you you are whip-tend in the ore of you you got have joined in the ery of your file Leaders (the I suppose in charity to you you are whi

TEXAS ANNEXATION.—We have Galves

upon which the American union was found. Our citizens are not disposed to make captious ceptions, or cavil about unimportant details, witheir liberies are at stake. Bound to the American people by every principle of religion, of germment, and education; by the ties of blood, common origin and destiny, and by the sympatical distribution of the common origin and destiny, and by the sympatical distribution of the common origin and destiny, and by the sympatical distribution of the common origin and destiny, and by the sympatical distribution of the common origin and common origin and destiny, and by the sympatical distribution of the common origin and common origin and common origin and common origin and destiny, and by the sympatical distribution of the common origin and common and aid which have been so liberally extended to us during all our past perilous career, it would now be a violence to the dictates of gratitude, and the laws of nature, to distrust their sincerity and friendship. We therefore rejoice to learn that all our citizens who have ever been in favor of annexation upon terms compatible with the American constitution, are now in favor of the Joint Resolutions. It is a matter of congratulation, that we have information from various sources, entitled to the utmost credit, that "President Jones will give this great measure his cordial support." It is a measure that will long embalm his name in the memory of our people.

Mrs. S. Brooks, a woman who lived in Third st.—

Loss by the Great Fire.—A committee appointed by the Pittsburg Councils, after a full examination of the burnt district, having minutely visited every part of it, have arrived at the following result:

\$1,566,500 1,913,450 982 buildings burnt, value
Value of personal property burnt, \$3,479,950

This does not include money or personal property of young men or persons not keeping house. In calculating the value of real estate, the committee have estimated the cash value of the improvements as they were before the fire, and not what it will require to repair or rebuild them, which must exceed the above estimate at least 25 per cent.

If any one wants a stimulus to his sympathy for If any one wants a stimulus to his sympathy for the Pittsburg sufferers, let him read the following from the correspondent of the New-York True Sun: 'Thousands of poor wretches last night had no other covering than the heavens. The scarcely green hills are covered in their whole extent with houseless and poverty-stricken people. It makes the heart sick to contemplate the scene. The church-yards are filled to repletion. Tomb-stones are gladly sought as a shelter for the night. Churches are crowded with ragged children and heart-broken parents.' proper mode of procedure. 'The request will not be

neither will our petitions to have slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. Shall we therefore cease PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG .- NOBLE CON-

Presence of Mind.—The wife of the Sheriff of Pittsburg, by her promptness, presence of mind and energy, saved the isil, and, it is thought, the courthouse, from being destroyed, during the late conflagration. The Gazette says—'Sheriff Travillo was absent, conveying a prisoner to the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, the Deputy was also absent on business, and when the fire got up into that neighborhood, Mrs. Travillo had the whole burden on her own shoulders. At the very height of the danger, she called all of the prisoners who were not in the cells to the grate, and by name let all the vagrants out. That done, she set them to work to carry water up to the top, and this only saved it, as the roof was on fire several times. The prisoners worked like good fellows. It is thus by the promptness of a lady, that, in all probability, near \$300,000, besides human life, were saved. were saved.

Among the most active were a few young colored fe-males, who worked most faithfully for him. The Doctor must remember this, in his future labors in behalf of the oppressed race.

Philadelphia Benerolenes.—At a meeting of the Committee for the relief of the Pittsburg sufferers, a resolution was unanimously adopted, recommending the Councils to raise \$500,000 by public loan, to be loaned to the city of Pittsburg, to afford effectual relief to those who have lost their homes, property, and means of livelihood, by the late conflagration. It was resolved that \$5000 be immediately transmitted to the Mayor of Pittsburg, in advance of collection. The Philadelphia Bank forthwith advanced the sum to the Committee of Relief.

Extraordinary Fact .- Our friend William Larimet

As soon as the news of the disaster st Pittsburgh reached Wheeling, the people of that place chartered a steamboat, and forwarded at once, for the benefit of the destitute, two hundred barrels of flour and a quantity of bacon.

BOSTON, MAY 2, 1845.

MEETING AT NEW-YORK. The American Anti-Slavery Society now occupier position entirely above and beyond both Church ad State—one that is impregnable. Its anniversar next week will excite general interest, and we true will be worthy of the present crisis. Its friends uld need no special appeals to induce them to give their attendance. They can spend neither mon-ey nor time more profitably to the cause, more worthily of themselves. Those who must remain at home, should combine to aid those who can go, but

ciation and abuse. Whig, Democratic, and Liberty Loss of Life in Pittsburg.—It is now feared that party journals are all uniting in one patriotic of many persons lost their lives in the recent terrible against it, with the New-York Observer, and other conflagration. On Saturday, we mentioned that S. kindred religious prints. Gerrit Smith records his Kingston, Esq. and John Johnson, were missing, and configration. On Saturday, we mentioned that S. kindred religious prints. Gerrit Smith records his dissent from it, in the last number of the Liberty bretty certain that they were burned—Mr. D. at the house of his son-in-law, W. R. Lecky, and Mr. J. at McKenna's auction store, or in Pipetown.

A girl employed in the house of Mr. Lecky, above mamed, who was supposed to have been assisting Mr. Kingston in saving goods, is also believed to have been burned.

Massaret Denning, a woman living at George.

Nastaret Denning, a woman living at George. een burned.

Margaret Denning, a woman living at George North, as there is South of that line; and it is far leafs', is missing—believed to be burned.

more guilty.' The very best reason why reformation Mrs. Jane Wyatt, an aged woman, who lived near the corner of 2nd and Ross streets, is also believed to have been burned.

Mrs. Maglone, an aged woman who lived near Grant street.

Mrs. B. Brooks, a woman who lived in Third at.—

Mrs. S. Brooks, a woman who lived in Third at. the people of the free States shall resolve to have no with slaveholders. 'After all the windings, says Mr. Smith, who appears to be facetious in the matter, 'there would be no State, no county, on the anti-slavery side; and no town, even, save the little one in which it is my happiness and honor to reside and perhaps two or three others also.' Mr. Smith seems to argue as if it were not only lawful, but an unavoidable necessity to go with the multitude to do evil. The question is not, whether the North is prepared by an anti-slavery regeneration to refuse any longer to be the guilty ally of the South-for know that she is not—but whether the compact exist ing between the North and South is not a most in iquitous one, and ought to be dissolved. It is for each individual to withdraw his sanction from that compact, in order to keep his garments clear of in cent blood, whether his example be imitated by the

PHILADELPHIA AND PITTERUMS.—NorLE Cox.—

The have heard of several instances in relation to the sufferers by the recent fire, which reflect honor upon human nature.

In one case, we are told that a Pittsburg merchant, who had been to this city to purchase goods, heard, on his way home, that his property had been wholly destroyed by the fire, and that, as a consecutive ways a runned man. wholly destroyed by the fire, and that, as a consequence, he was a ruined man.

He immediately returned to Philadelphia, called upon the merchant from whom he had made the purchases, and begged him to take back his goods, remarking that he was not able to pay for them.

The other was evidently touched: but with scarce a moment's hesitation, he stepped to his writing desk, and as promptly as it could be done, handed to his honest-hearted customer of Pittsburg, a bill and receipt for the whole amount—more than \$1,000.—

Philadelphia Inquirer, Friday.

Presence of Mind.—The wife of the Sheriff of Pittsburg, by her promptness, presence of mind and

many or the few. 'But why should Judge Jay ad-

vise us to ask Congress to effect a dissolution of the

granted, whilst Congress is pro-slavery." True-

the Union, allowing for the painful exceptions produced by slavery, has favored greatly the growth and now no proper name? Is this to be fair and confeabsurd and paradoxical. American Democracy is, be, as it always has been, faithful to its one great is and always has been, a lie and a cheat. The slave power has ruled this nation with a rod of iron ever | nal constitution; separate by consecration and effet since the adoption of the Constitution. Talk not of from every other enterprise; and composed of perthe growth and development of the Democratic Prin- sons of every shade of religious and political leist ciple, under such circumstances! Talk of national It has in no instance endorsed the principles of mo

tion would rest upon me to withdraw from it my supdies and teachers of the Zane street Grammar School, sent to the Committee yesterday morning the hand. some sum of \$60,04, to be appropriated to the relief of the suffering children of Pittsburgh.

He also admits that the superior of the Sane street Grammar School, the support of the Union. By that instrument, Dr. B. admits that the support of the Sane street Grammar School, the support of the Union. By that instrument, Dr. B. admits that the support of the Union Sane street Grammar School, the support of the Union Sane street Grammar School, and the support of the Union Sane street Grammar School, the support of the Union Sane street Grammar School, and the support of the Union Sane street Grammar School Sa Noble.—A servant girl, who had lived for some time in the family of Dr. Herron, at Pittsburg, went to him since the fire, and informed him that the had saved several hundred dollars, which she wished him to take and distribute among the sufferers.

War-expenses are as wasteful as the unthrift and idleness of slavery—and as perpetual. War-deeds and sear-preparations are as demoralizing as the influence of slavery. But the Constitution empowers Congress to declare war, to grant letters of marque and reprisals, to support an army and navy, to make and reprisals, to support an army and navy, to make and reprisals, to support an army and navy, to make all necessary 'war-preparations.' Still, this pro-slavance—twenty-two miles from the city—by the wind, during the late fire, after being raised to a great height by the intensely heated upward current of air.—Pittsburg Gaz.

ers Congress to declare war, to grant letters of marque and reprisals, to support an army and navy, to make all necessary 'war-preparations.' Still, this pro-slavance—twenty-two miles from the city—by the wind, during the late fire, after being raised to a great in the late fire, after being raised to a great in the late fire.

But he proceeds:—'Who does not see at once, that ers Congress to declare war, to grant letters of marque

the destruction of the Union would be the signal of a new era among us—the era of war and bloodshed, of standing armies and strong governments, of ceptral-ism and fathomless corruptions—when every height would bristle with cannon, every stream run bloed!' Privilla Survey and the Washington Globe, and the Richmond Enquirer. Distressing Calemity. Seen Persons Burned to Death.—On the might of Saturday, the 22d ult, John Bently, farmer, of the township of Verulam, Chanda), was awoke by a sense of suffocation, and inding the room full of smoke, he sprang out to bed, also get out of bed, shouting 'smoke, who play the time thought of knocking out the soft of bed, shouting 'smoke of the children, and throwing out these of the children there, but thinking he might but it me way out of the house by the only outside door. He broke open the window, and receive them from her; he then with some difficulty made has way out of the house by the only outside door. He broke open the window, and repeatedly called to his wife to hand out the children, but receiving no answer, he went to the window of the bedroom in which was the son home he had avoke, and breaking it also, he called upon the children there, but all was silent: There was an answer in that silence more awful than words could have uttered. The father now attempted to get in by the door, but was burnt and repulsed by the flames, and floot the extreed of the children there, but all was silent? There was an answer in that silence more awful than words could have uttered. The father now attempted to get in by the door, but was burnt and repulsed by the flames, and floot heart-ending to related seven persons fell victure. The father now attempted to get in by the door, but was burnt and repulsed by the flames, and floot heart-ending to related seven persons fell victure and pe We will paraphrase it so as to read according to

boundary' between freemen and tyrants so bro

boundary between freemen and tyrants so breate to constitute an impassable gulf. If 'Union' he necessity, then it is not true that men are free area If it be a necessity, then, no matter how profigue tyrannical it may be, it must and will stand, the for of Almighty God to the contrary notwithstanding of Almignty the total of the perpetual curse, then action can justify its taking place, and President Political Control of the period of the p right when he says— Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds, and free hands under protection of this glorious Union? No treasu mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would him hand to destroy it. . . Any attempt to distridestroy these compromises, being terms of the to-pact of Union, can lead to none other than the has ruinous and disastrous consequences.' A mut a markable agreement between the two gentless Yet-with that inconsistency which ever marking erroneous position and false reasoning in another paragraph the editor of the Philanthropist says his the habit of the hollow-hearted demagogue to take the Union, as if it were the greatest gift of God, [at would be a perpetual curse'!]-representing it as a end, not as a means, and I denying that any circu. stances may transpire which shall render its on ance desirable. We have no sympathy for so prean abnegation of common sense and common h esty.' So, then, there is no absolute 'necession in the case, after all, notwithstanding the held ' natural boundaries'! And there is somethi intolerable than 'a perpetual curse'! What the we wait to be informed.

VOLUME XV. -- NO. XVII

## THE CONSTITUTION.

The Cincinnati Philanthropist justly enters its po-test against the absurd doctrine of the Emazina and some other Liberty party papers, that the Co. stitution is a pure anti-slavery document, and that confers upon Congress the right to abolish slavery a the States. It says that the general provisions of the instrument are in favor of liberty, but it coming exceptions, which we know were intended to after a certain security to slavery.' But, continues the editor, 'these exceptions do not bind me, or my ap resentative of mine, to do any political act in from slavery, so that I can with perfect consistency and myself of the right of suffrage under the Contintion.' We do not understand either the morality of the logic of this assertion. Why are the exception alluded to not binding, if they are parts of the Co. stitution, as much so as its 'general provisions'? To swear to put down domestic insurrections, to spen hend fugitive slaves, to grant a slave representation in Congress—is this an innocent act? Can the act vocate of the slave do all this with perfect comis tency '? May he not then be a slaveholder or a slave driver with equal consistency? The Constitution it is admitted by the Philanthropist, (and how a honest man can deny it is to us a marvel,) gives certain SECURITY TO SLAVERY'; yet, in the subreath, that paper says that to support the Constitution tion is not ' to do any political act in favor of slaver, Union?' Because he believes that is a peaceable and

The political right to hold slaves-of course, traffic in slaves, and to commit all the crimes involve in slavery—under the Constitution, is strenuously a sisted on by the Philanthropist. Hence, Congres has no power to abolish slavery in the States: the S. Supreme Court has none; it is a State affair. we were a citizen of a slave State,' says Dr. Buls. we should say to the General Government, handed -we protest against all oppression ;-because we wicked enough to make slaves of others, that is a reason why we should be fools enough to permit ve to make vassals of us.' Spirited enough, and perfects constitutional withal! But what must that Constution be-what must that Government be-vis must that Union be-which has no power to emi such a system of oppression, but must extend to security, so long as a single State shall choses enslave a portion of its population?

# AVOID MISREPRESENTATION.

The editor of the Cincinnati Philanthropist mai of 'the professed anti-slavery men' as divided in two classes- one class, and by far the larger perin. are embodied in the Liberty party-the other is a clared to be 'composed of nor-resistants,' who, acing with 'what was [ay, Dr. Bailey, and still is] called the American Anti-Slavery Society,' go for a finile one. The American Anti-Slavery Society is tinctively and objectively, no more a Non-Resistant Society than is the American Bible or Tract Society Why does Dr. Bailey misrepresent it? Why in he allude to what it was once called, as though it is ject, the abolition of slavery; governed by its org resistance, nor attempted to settle the question of the rightfulness of government, based on physical form It has kept to its appropriate work as understand as the needle to the pole. The fact, that it promotes ces the Constitution of the United States to le 't covenant with death, and an agreement with hell, mi calls for a dissolution of the Union, no more prove it to be a non-resistance association, than does in fact that Liberty party men denounce a connectin with the Whig and Democratic parties. In his cases, the ground assumed is the same-namely, abolitionists cannot consistently or innocently uphall pro-slavery. Neither the Whig nor the Democrais party is any more pro-slavery than is the Americal Constitution; and if duty calls for a separation in it one case, it does so in the other. Dr. Bailey says- Mr. Garrison, having the count

of the American Anti-Slavery Society, that organic tion finally came out with a resolution in favor of 1 dissolution of the Union.' This may pass for can't and truthfulness in Cincinnati, but by us it is require ed as alike invidious and unjust. The Society is luded to is controlled by nothing but the free action, the intelligent decision, the sagacious prescient of its members, without respect of persons. Though Mr. Garrison is a thorough non-resistant, he is all aware that he is thereby disqualified from being member of it, or that it can justly be held response ble for his peculiar views on the subject of non-new

Will the editor of the Philanthropist try to sred misrepresentation the next time?

WHOL ch, too, we all parties, the Slave Por enabled fairly But we do no \_we regard roneous in pr his efforts on

tion'-and w great vigiland If the read the particular out feeling t frame, and h all possible e and barbarou such scenes, with the spi and restring presents a P

MY DEAR FI

By the sat paper, contr Zephon, the Todd. I wa ing no relish from the ton mark in the place,—viz.
Mr. and Mrs.
ning with hi seems to be interested po he been whi nine chance Stephenson, is worthy of al and manly the case. I generous, un and adminis the same fie Yesterday ed woman v exhibiting s seized by the of this city. sylvania! to meted to the During m

flatter myse favorably as my present parts of the nature in n that, in my will take th work of anti cruel and a the colored ist in this c Carolina, p not permit Hoping t as ever,

D On t meeting of Bociety for week, our pointed an He will pre the Society he will be ut a vigore to have the the Legisla them make will give h The Con his city, at

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They are r their farm, with those A very Sing-Sing copied from printed, w friend, M. assistant in giving sub nclusion this labor have been which hav it a rich c how awfu treatment

N. B. T aracteri their rank manity. sire. YO This is

colored y noble obj their inte literary to plause. O a public house, wh we were withstand fied by the selves mo good taste tions wou a more m who was much ve earnestly

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# WHOLE NUMBER DCCXLV

teach, too, we prophecy, another important lesson to all parties, that there must be no compromise with the Slave Power. We therefore wish Mr. C. may be enabled fairly and fully to try his hand at this reform. But we do not endorse his course as radically sound we regard him as still defective in vision, and erroncous in principle—we are sorry to see him base his efforts on the delusive ground of 'gradual abolihis efforts on the unitary ground of granual aboutgreat vigilance and fidelity. Success to him as far as maintains the right.

## THE GALLOWS.

If the reader will turn to our last page, he will find the particulars of two executions—one in England, the other in Philadelphia. Who can read them without feeling a shuddering sensation creep over his frame, and his spirit moved within him to seek with all possible energy the overthrow of that detestable and barbarous instrument of cruelty, THE GALLOWS? If the friends of capital punishment can approve of such scenes, or find in them any thing in accordance with the spirit of Christianity-any thing salutary and restringent-we deplore their infatuation, and marvel at their insensibility. The case of poor Zephon presents a peculiarly horrible aspect. We subjoin following letter, in relation to it :

## PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1845. My DEAR PRIEND GARRISON: By the same mail which conveys this, I forward

paper, containing an account of the execution of Zephon, the colored man, for the murder of Cuffe rodd. I was not present at the shocking scene, having no relish for such dehumanizing exhibitions; but, from the tone of some of the papers, and general remark in the neighborhood of my present stopping place, -viz. the hospitable home of our good friends Mr and Mrs. Biss—the case of poor Zephon, beginning with his trial, and ending with his execution, seems to be one unusually reprehensible. Many unnterested persons do not scruple in saying that, had he been white, or possessed wealthy friends, he would, nine chances out of ten, have been acquitted. J. Stephenson, Esq. editor of the 'Spirit of the Times, is worthy of the highest commendation, for the liberal and manly manner in which he has spoken out on the case. It is indeed intolerable, that, while an ungenerous, ungrateful and ungodly persecution awaits ad overtakes us at every turn, in the courts of law and administration of justice we are not exempt from

the same fiendish spirit.
Yesterday, about the time of the execution, a color ed woman was arrested by a constable or sheriff, and, exhibiting some objection to being taken, she was seized by the neck, and in that manner dragged in broad noon-day through one of the most public streets of this city. Oh, shame ! where is thy blush ? Pennsylvania! the measure of thy iniquities must soon be full; and as thou has measured to us, it may yet be meted to thee !

During my visit to this State last autumn, I did flatter myself that the scale was turning somewhat favorably and encouragingly; but I am sorry to say, my present visit, travel, and experience, in many parts of the State, have convinced me that I was presture in my decision. I am now obliged to say, that, in my honest opinion, numerous slave States will take the lead of Pennsylvania in the feeling and work of anti-slavery; for a more hardened, profligate, cruel and abandoned race, so far as the recognition of the colored man's rights are concerned, does not exist in this country-Louisiana, Georgia, and South Carolina, perhaps excepted. The want of time will not permit me to add more.

Hoping to meet you soon in New-York, I remain,

## Yours, faithfully and affectionately, C. L. REMOND.

On this subject we are happy to add, that, at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, last week, our worthy friend Charles Spear was duly appointed an agent to carry out the plans of the Society. He will proceed immediately on his mission; and as the Society is at present destitute of funds, it is hoped he will be sustained wherever he travels. Nothing but a vigorous effort is needed in this Commonwealth to have the gallows abolished at the next session of the Legislature. The people are ready for it. Let them make known their will, and their representatives

## THE HUTCHINSONS.

The Concerts given by these charming vocalists in this city, at the Melodeon, on Monday and Wednesday evenings, were attended by a throng of admiring listeners, and elicited as usual much applause. None of the pieces were more heartily received than those which evinced the sympathy of the Family' for the down-trodden slaves, and their determination to escouse the cause of human freedom, cost what it may. They are now homeward bound to plough and sow their farm, and at the same time mingle their notes with those of the birds of spring.

A very interesting account of their visit to the

Sing-Sing Prison may be found on our last page, copied from the New-York Tribune. Since that was printed, we have received a letter from our esteemed friend, M. A. W. Johnson, at that place, (who is an assistant in the Female department of the Prison,) giving substantially the same account. She adds, in onclusion- We feel that a good impression was made on all present; and could those who performed this labor of love know the heartfelt thanks which have been expressed, and the numerous blessings which have been invoked for them, they would feel it a rich compensation for their kindly effort.' If criminals are thus susceptible of good impressions, how awfully misjudged as well as barbarous is the

treatment to which they are usually subjected ! N. B. The Democratic Post of Wednesday has a characteristic fling at the Hutchinsons, on account of their ranking themselves on the side of bleeding humanity. It is as good a panegyric as they can de-

# YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

This is a Society composed of the most promising colored young men in the city of Boston, whose noble object is to improve their minds, strengthen their intellectual faculties, and cultivate at refined literary taste. They deserve encouragement and applause. On the evening of the 17th ultimo, they gave public exhibition in the Belknap-street meetinghouse, which, much to our regret and disappointment, we were unable to attend; but we learn that, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the house was filled, and the audience highly gratified by the performances. The speakers acquitted themselves most creditably; the selected pieces exhibited good taste and judgment; and the original compositions would have reflected honor upon individuals of a more mature age. 'The Colloquy,' says a friend who was present, 'was decidedly rich, displaying much versatility of talent,' &c. They have been earnestly entreated to repeat the exhibition, but as yet have taken no definite action on the subject. It is gratifying to learn that many white persons were present, not known as acting with the anti-slavery novement. What they saw and heard may prepare them to become thorough abolitionists. Even so may it he. Success to the Literary Society!

# MORE PROOF.

LETTER FROM GENERAL CUPIDON

Haiti. May peace, union and liberty ever be the portion of that much calumniated but meritorious republic.

[TRANSLATION.] PORT REPUBLICAN, (Haiti,) April 9, 1845. }

As the enemies of Haiti rejoice in her misfort and would enjoy nothing more than to see her chil-dren arrayed against each other, they never lose an in the city of New-York, is at hand—therefore, opportunity of giving a false color to all events taking place here, in order to degrade us in the eyes of the

two years have embroiled the government, of course power to present an increasingly strong and deter it is very probable that some seeds of disorder remain in the bosom of the community. A prace-loving spirits at its approaching anniversary; and we hope government has been substituted since 1st May, 1844, especially, that the Old Bay State will be strongly for that of Charles Herard—sgainst whom, just now, the popular feeling is manifested. The people do themselves justice.

A plot has been discovered, taking its origin from the immoral and corrupt portion of the community, and extending from this city throughout the Republic; for every where there are found zealous, ambitious and wicked intriguers. The design was, to bring back to office Charles Herard. It was discovered by our patriotic functionaries. Most of the conspirators have been arrested, and their plans

Our enemies will not fail, I know, to give a false color to the affair, schick has had no effect whatevr on the internal administration of the government. I hope you, and the friends of Haiti, will take care to contradict the false reports which are thus published in

these lying journals.

Haiti, smitten by so many disasters, rests on the protecting arm of the Almighty. Of his kindness, recent events are a fresh proof, and should lead to trust him, and cultivate that religious principle which is our best defence. Her fate is entrusted to one of the men of 1804-a Guerrier-a soldier in deed and name. Able, honorable, experienced,-his history and his deeds are known and deeply engraved on the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. His name shines with immortal lustre in the annals of the republic.

The death of the very illustrious BENJANIN LUN-DY afflicts me with the deepest grief. He will live forever in my heart, and in the memories of all who love Africa. God have mercy on his soul!

Accept, my dear Sir, the assurances of my distin guished consideration.

## WM. L. GARRISON

THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON.

C. T. CUPIDON.

notice of this distinguished philanthropist, which we evening, a large audience was present to listen to el find in the Norfolk (Eng.) News, we have transferred to our columns with eagerness and unbounded
satisfaction. As the successor of Wilberstorce in
Parliament, Mr. Buxton gave himself to the cause of
Garrison and Mr. Douglass. negro emancipation with extraordinary intensity of An elegant and plentiful entertainment was pro mind and devotion of soul, and deserves to be held vided for the guests from other towns, by the hospi in immortal remembrance. It was our happiness to secure his personal acquaintance and friendship as Mrs. Eliza F. Taft; at which the friends enjoyed an early as 1833, during our first visit to England, at agreeable and profitable communion with each other which time he rendered us invaluable aid in our ef- The occasion was altogether one of great satisfaction forts to expose the real character of the American to all who took part in it; and, it is believed, of advan Colonization Society to the philanthropists of that tage to the community where it was held, and to the country.

In 1840, we again had the pleasure of taking him by the hand in London, and receiving his cordial greetings. It will be seen that, mighty as was the pressure of the anti-slavery cause upon his shoulders, he found time to give much attention and aid to many other benevolent enterprises; so that his one idea was in reality large and multifarious. The colored race throughout the world should ever remember him with gratitude, as among their noblest benefactors.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT. In the Liberator of the 11th ult., we published some lines from the Saco Union, (we believe they were copied into that paper from the Kennebec Journal,) under the head, 'The Man-Thieves have Triumphed.' The editor of the They were taken and garbled from a poem which was of the Inn-a muddy, rapid river-about one half as published last November in the Granite Freeman, and written by W. H. Gove, of Weare, N. H. Our friend Gove is informed that we copied the poem, as from the south-west, enters the Inn near the town.

The Inn flows off into the Danube at Passau. The he wrote it, immediately after its appearance in the Freeman; and therefore it is unnecessary to republish it. We did not detect the Maine imposition until he called our attention to it.

delinquent subscribers as we may happen to see at the anniversary in New-York next week, receipts for the present or past year, and to receive any number of new subscribers for the present or past year, and to receive any number of new subscribers for the present or past year. of new subscribers for the Liberator.

ly, but in all other respects it is too defective for an innumbers, and again laid the Tyrol at the mercy of Bavaria. In 1809, about twenty battles were insertion in the Liberator.

Was it not quite apropos for the Hutchinsons to sing-sing in the Prison at Sing-Sing? Most cer- fairs of Europe by the Allies, after the final fall of tainly

President, in the chair.

duced by Mr. Garrison :

slaveholders, that they are enabled to perpetuate and pensity to music and dancing; but they take no in extend their foul system of slavery, and to control the terest at all in the public, governmental affairs of the be resisted and conquered by a similar concentration of will, design, means and efforts, on the part of the But I must to bed and rest, to get strength friends of immediate and unconditional emancipa- for to-morrow's journey.

2. Resolved, That the charge of excessive real, intemperate denunciation and stubborn resolution, to leave Innsbruck-to go over the mountains down which has been so frequently brought against aboli-tionists, ought to be regarded by them as a satire on their slothfulness, their lack of fidelity in word and deed, their compromising spirit; and should shame them into a determination of soul and an energy of effort worthy of the beneficent and sublime enterprise even 8000 feet high; and so near the town, that at

such cases—the enactment of laws by the Legisla-We hasten with much satisfaction to lay the following letter before our readers. It is happily expressed, and breathes a spirit worthy of a true son of strate that the American Constitution, however excollent in theory, is practically a nullity, for the protection of the rights and liberties of the people of the North; and that the American Union, as practically sustained by the Constitution, is an insupportable despotism, which ought to be tolerated no longer by the descendants of the Pilgrims, and the sons of revolu-

5. Whereas, the time for holding the eleventh an-

pportunity of giving a false color to all events taking dace here, in order to degrade us in the eyes of the avilized world.

After all the revolutionary movements which for mined phalanx of clear-sighted and uncompros represented on the occasion.

These resolutions were discussed with much spiri and ability by Messre. Garrison, Quiney, Douglass E. Thompson, W. H. Spear, Hovey and others, dur

President, EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham Vice-Presidents, Richard Clapp, Dorchester, Cornelius Cowing, West Roxbury, Samuel Philbrick, Brookline, William Coe, East Medway, Fisher Messenger, Wrentham, Edwin Thompson, East Walpole

Corresponding Secretary, Increase S. Smith, Dorchester. Recording Secretary, Anne Warren Weston, Weymouth Treasurer. Josiah V. Marshall, Dedham.

Auditor, Jason Messenger, Dedham. Executive Committee, Abner Belcher, Wrentham, Sarah Worthington, Dedham,

William P. Atkinson, West Roxbury, Daniel Gregg, Dedham, Elias Richards, Weymouth, Eliza F. Taft, Dedham, Hiram W. Blanchard, Dorchester, Asa Brett, East Stoughton.

Friends were present from Walpole, Medfield, Can ton, Stoughton, Needham, Dorchester, West Roxbury Weymouth, Milton, Foxborough and other towns A well-written and comprehensive biographical The attendance was fuller than usual, and in the

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

ANNE WARREN WESTON, Secretary.

LETTERS FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. To my Daughter Mary. INNSBRUCK, July 12. 10 o'clock, night—
my room at the Golden Sun.

DEAR MARY:

I have now seen all I expect to see of Innsbru Since day-light, I have been entirely occupied in looking into every thing, and mixing up with the people, who have poured into the town from the sur-rounding country. I am weary, and my heart turns to home, to say what little more I have to say, about

this town, to you.

Innsbruck is the capital of the Tyrol, and had Union said they were written by a prominent memafter the interests of the province-for the Tyrol is but a province of Austria—the most favored pro-IF We shall be very happy to give such of our Margaret Moultash, who married an Austrian Empeempire. In 1805, at the treaty of Pressburg, Napoleon compelled Austria to yield up this her most fa VOICES OF THE TRUE-HEARTED. No. 6 of this vored province to the rule of Bavaria. The Tyrolchoice periodical may be obtained at 25 Cornhill.—
The work furnishes a fine intellectual treat, and breathes a highly moral and philanthropic spirit. It ought to find many purchasers. Single copy, 61-4 cts. rolese, and drove the French and Bavarians both The acrostic on Abby Kelley is lettered correct. from their country; but they returned in overwhelm fought by the Tyrolese with France and Bavaria; but Tyrol fell at last. In the final adjustment of the af-Napoleon, Tyrol was restored to Austria, and is now once more the pet province.

NORPOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. Tyrol is so highly elevated, that but little corn is The annual meeting of the Norfolk County A. S. grown in it. Its wealth is in flocks and herds—in milk and cheese; and in buckwheat, rye and oats, the Dedham, April 24, Edmund Quincy, the meadows look very rich, even to near the mountain President, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Warren Allen of Walpole; tops. 1 see flocks and herds grazing up on the sides after which, the following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Garrison: 1. Resolved, That jas it is by a concentration of men, with their dogs and rifles. The people here, as will, design, means and efforts, on the part of Southern in Silesia and Austria proper, have an inordinate proreligion and politics of the country; so they are to empire. They are a managed people—though their

> July 13. 4 o'clock, morn. Dear Mary, I have bathed-packed up all my things

in which they are professedly engaged.

3. Resolved, That the triumph of the Slave Power, at the recent session of Congress, in the passage of resolutions in favor of annexing the stolen and blood-cheerful spot. I can scarcely tear myself away from

tesolutions in favor of annexing the stolen and bloodstained territory of Texas to the United States, is indeed an appalling one—indicating, as it does, a degree
of national depravity beyond the conception of the
most wise and sagacious in our land;—but, instead of
disheartening the friends of liberty, it should stimulate them aftesh to the consummation of their glorious work.

4. Resolved, That the imprisonment as felons, and
in many instances the enslavement of the free citizens of this Commonwealth, without any charge of
riminality, in Southern ports—the expulsion of the
rever never to his mind. He has been incolent and MORE PROOF.

The anti-slavery movement has demonstrated, by a myriad of facts, that the American Church is a cage of unclean birds, the very synagogue of Satan. The article from the New-York Observer, which fills the sentiment of this country in regard to slavery and the sentiment of this country in regard to slavery and the sentiment of this country in regard to slavery and the sentiment of this country in regard to slavery and the sentiment of the sentiment of this country in regard to slavery and t

knock you down. He talks feelingly of consecrating all to God, and puffs tobacco smoke in your face all the time. He is very good tempered on Sunday, and frets, scolds, swears, and is full of wrath all the rest

all to God, and puffs tobacce smoke in your face all the time. He is very good tempered on Sunday, and frets, scolds, swears, and is full of wrath all the rest of the week. He is a genuine specimen of the cant and hypocrisy of a praying, pieus starcholder. Now, dear Mary, farewell once more. In a few moments, I start for a two days' journey over the mountains. Would that for one moment I could look in upon you—though I should find you all asleep, for its midnight with you. It is just 5 in the morn here, and a most bright morn it is. My spirit is with you all.

H. C. WRIGHT.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Garrisos:

Your correspondent 'Disurson,' has tried to answer my article, in your paper of last week. I write again for the purpose of correcting he great mistake about our Constitution, and to show him the fallacy of his reasoning, because I think it is of great importance that a true understanding should be enter tained on this subject, and not for the simple purpose of contreversy.

In the first place, 'Disurson' will observe that Christ' held out his hand of fellowship' to Judes licariot; he had him in his company during the whole of his ministry; he allowed him a sext at his table; and, in fact, made him the treasurer of his companions, knowing all the time he was a thief, and would at last betray him; and so much did he associate with those whose characters were not exteemed the best, he was called the 'friend of publicians and sinners.' In one of his parables, in which is represented the Evil One who had sowed tares among the wheat, he observes that it is better that both should grow till the harvest, lest, in pulling up the tares, the wheat should also be cleartoyed. Let them both grow till the harvest, he said, when the reapers can separate the one from the other, and the tares might be burnt by unquenchable fire. It ingight be well for us to take an example of Christ in this particular, at the present stage of our controversy with slavery. 2d. The Constitution does not support slavery by the bayonet. It does

2d. The Constitution does not support slavery by 2d. The Constitution does not support slavery by the bayonet. It does not, in any place, say it will put down an insurrection of slaves. As a government, having provided courts for the administration of justice, where every individual can or ought, according to its provisions, to obtain redress for his own individual wrongs, it then says, it will put down all insurrections and rebellions; on the ground, I presume, that in a civilized society, a man shall not take the redress of his own wrongs into his own hands; and

several States, as it has of slaves.

In answer to his question, 'If imprisoning free men of the North is also allowed by the Constitution, because slavery is justified there?' I answer yes, if slavery is justified there; because, if the system is justified there; because, if the system is justified there, what may be thought necessary for its justified there, what may be thought necessary for its land.

bugged and bamboozled by such a cry, he sure it will be kept up,—if by such general assertions the slave-holders can throw dust and blind the eyes of our Northern people, and by it they will always gain their end; but it is time we should no longer be deceived by such a senseless cry. If your correspondent will more thoroughly examine the Constitution,

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 9, 1845.

The Brazilian Government have insulted our Minister here, and also the consul, and in fact the American officers and the flag daily. The Minister has written on to Washington about it, to know how he shall act—whether he shall declare war or not, and dent will more thoroughly examine the Constitution, he will find, in its provisions, as much to condemn slavery, as in the sacred volume itself—if a comparison can be made—and that one could be appealed to with as much reason as the other for its support.—Our Declaration of Independence has already been called a rhetorical flourish; and the slaveholder would be, if not quite, almost as loath to tell his slaves that our Constitution was formed for the preservation of the liberties of the people; that it secures to all the right to the writ of habeas corpus, which, but a few years before its adoption, gave liberty to every slave in Great Britain; that what was then made the common law of England, has been made the constitutional law of the United States; that all our people have a right to form their own religious belief; they have a right to form their own religious belief; that they are secure from being seized in their per-

lapse of nine years since her husband's death, the Court at present sitting here has decided to grant her the widow's portion. It is not strange that her patience was nearly exhausted in hope of receiving any help. For years, she has labored hard for her daily pittance, and well nigh has her heart fainted

EARTHQUAKE AT MEXICO.

that in a civilized society, a man shall not take the redress of his own wrongs into his own hands; and the consequence has been, the general government has been called upon to put down nearly, if not quite, as many insurrections of the freemen of the several States, as it has of slaves.

"The Mexican Republic will employ in opposition to this measure, her power and her resources, and trusting in the justice of her cause, does not fear to give assurances, that whatever may be the result, she will preserve the honor which at any cost she ough to defend in the very grave matter under consideration."

slavery is justified there; because, if the system is justified there, what may be thought necessary for its support and protection may be adopted, and colored freemen, if they should be thought dangerous to the State, may be imprisoned on the same principle that Mr. Hoar was driven from South Carolina. Such consequences following, cannot but show to your correspondent the absurdity, and the reasons why no such bargain was made with slaveholders.

I cannot but think that Texas can be added to this Union with as much propriety as Florida. The only difference is, that, in the one case, we purchase the territory of a power, whose right to it, considering the situation of the Indians there, might be questionable,—the other has repeatedly, of her own accord, knocked for admission into our Union—(I speak here of a fact, not to justify what has been done to bring her to the stage to make such an application,)—both of them have slaves. Agreeably to my ideas of the Constitution, it should, as soon as these places come under the control of our government, free every slave within their boundaries.

In answer to the assertion, that, by the Constitution, the slaveholders have gained all their ends, and those who have opposed them always have their mouth shut by the cry, 'The Constitution upholds it, and is on our side,'—let me tell your correspondent that I grant him all he says; and so long as we allow ourselves, as I have elsewhere remarked, to be humbugged and bamboorled by such a cry, be sure it will be kept up,—if by such general assertions the slave—longed and bamboorled by such a cry, be sure it will be kept up,—if by such general assertions the slave—longed and bamboorled by such a cry, be sure it will be kept up,—if by such general assertions the slave—longed and bemaborled by such a cry, be sure it will be leaved to the clear of the sland,

A Letter published in the Cleveland Plaindealer

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 9, 1845

they have a right to form their own religious belief; that they are secure from being soized in their persons, houses, papers and effects; that they cannot be punished for any criminal offence without trial by jury, &c., &c.; and that they, by the Constitution, are classed among persons, and not among property—as he would to tell them the Bible does not sanction it; saying that the one may be called the word of God, the other of man.

If, then, these facts could be thoroughly understood and appreciated, this cry that the Constitution upholds slavery would cease, and slavery itself would soon totter to its fall. The very last intelligence from South Carolina is, that she has passed a law to take away the right to this writ of habeas corpus, by our colored people. In this, she evidently shows she knows where the shoe pinches.

G. W. F. MELLEN.

GREDIT TO WHOM OREDIT IS DUE.

Bro. Garrison:

I have been very happy to learn, since the publication of my recent communication to you, that there are those here who have performed the part of the good Samaritan; that an effort has been made by a few individuals in her behalf; and that now, after the lapse of nine years since her husband's death, the Court at present sitting here has decided to grant her the with the property of the winds of the horse.

The fall was something like 20 or 30 set, and the deaths must have been nearly instantaneous. The melancholy intelligence that the animal may thave been learly instantaneous. The melancholy intelligence that the animal may thave been learly instantaneous. The melancholy intelligence that the animal may thave been learly instantaneous. The melancholy intelligence that could not free himself. The bodies were taken out from beneath the horse, and conveyed to the village. The horse is still ake, and the horse was lying beneath the horse was lying bence the harmes. The horse is still ake, and the horse was found t MELANCHOLY DEATHS IN HAVERHILL.-We have

daily pittance, and well nigh has her heart fainted beneath its trial; but, through the assistance of kind friends, she is to receive the widow's mite. No doubt, the widow's blessing will descend on those who have remembered and assisted her in the day of her calamity.

Yours, &c. E. J. A.

Lowell, April 22, 1845.

Ma. Toarer. The Baltimore correspondent of the Atlas writes:

Reilroad Accident.—A man was killed on Friday forenoon by the Lowell 11 o'clock train, about 2 miles from Boston. He was walking upon the railroad track, and perceiving the baggage train from Lowell approaching, he stepped upon the other track, without apparently being aware that the passenger train was directly behind him. He was instantly killed. From papers in his possession, it is supposed that his name is Valentine Hill, Jr. of some place in Maine. He was respectably dressed, about 45 years of age, and had some money about him.

Pennsylvania Hall.—The ruins of this celebrated abolition Hall, together with the ground lot, were seld at auction, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, for \$13,000. [Pity these ruins cannot be suffered to remain undisturbed, as a standing monument and rebuke of the fiendish pro-slavery malignity of that monographs crity.]

mobocratic city.]

The Bowery Theatre in New-York was totally destroyed by fire on Friday evening last. The fire broke out in the carpenter's rooms, just after 6 o'clock, and in three quarters of an hour, the whole was in ruins.

Military.—The Western Mo. Journal states that the two companies of 3d Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, have been ordered to Fort Jesup, and that they were to leave by the first boat.

Fort. Jesup is on the Red River, immediately upon the Texas frontier; and, according to the report of the Adjutant General, there are now stationed there seem companies of the 2d Dragoons, eight companies 3d Infantry, and eight companies 4th Infantry. This disposition of the troops doubtless is prompted by the aspect of our Texas and Mexico relations.

All Ready.—While the rumors of war between Mexico and the United States are borne upon every Southern breeze, it would be criminal as well as foolish for our executive to send to distant seas, squadrous ready for service, and leave the key to the American continent, the Gulf of Mexico, unprotected.

We rejoice, therefore, to learn, officially, that our grim old battle ships are accidentally in positions to repel invaders and chastise pirates, and we should not be surprised if they should continue in those positions until the questions of annexation, and the payment of debts due the United States, on the part of Mexico, are settled.—Madisonian.

[To say nothing of the teriminality of a Christian.

Mexico, are settled.—Madisonian.

[To say nothing of the 'criminality' of a Christian nation being 'unprotected' against foreign 'invaders,' we sak what greater 'pirates' the Madisonian can find to 'chastise,' than those which the 'questions of annexation,' favorably settled, will bring to its bosom, in fraternal embrace?]

Terrible Steamboat Accident.—The steamboat Elizabeth, from New-Orleans, April 6, when entering the Courtableau from Atchafalaya, at 3 o'clock in the morning, blew up, by the collapsing of her boilers. Her entire upper works were destroyed, scalding the captain, killing one or two men, mutilating several others, and several are missing. The passengers were mostly below, or the loss of lives would have been awful.

The Pilot of the Swallow.—The grand jury of the U. S. Circuit Court have brought in a true bill against William Burnett, late pilot of the Swallow, charging him with manslaughter. He has been arrested, and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

The Madisonian, under its new proprietors, is to be called, from the first of May, \* The United States Journal.\*

WO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A-

MERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The American Anti-Slavery Society will hold its Annual Meeting in this city, at the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY, sixth day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

EDMUND QUINCY,
FRANCIS JACKSON,
SIDNEY HOWARD GAY,
Arrangements New-York, March 10, 1845.

NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEY.

TION.

The friends of impartial freedom and uncondition al emancipation are summoned to attend the annual meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, which will be held in Boston on Tursbay, May 27th, and will probably occupy three days, as usual

The Convention has annually increased in numbers, interest, and importance, since the commence ment of the series, till it now takes the first rank among all the meetings held in this city during the anniversary week. The gathering this year, it is hoped and expected, will be multitudinous beyond

In behalf of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary. Boston, May 2, 1845.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N H. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, holden at Concord, April 21, 1845, it was Voted, That the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society be holden on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Town Hall in Concord, to act on the

WEDNESDAY, has do obtained, to act on the following business, vix:

To receive and act upon the reports of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer;—to elect the officers of the Society for the ensuing year;—to transact such other business as the interests of the Society and the cause in which it is engaged may require,—and to attend to such communications and discussions upon the great cause of Homan Freedom, as time and circumstances may afford.

RENJ. COMINGS. President.

BENJ. COMINGS, President. J. H. ELA, Secretary.

ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

DEATH.

The friends of this humane and wise reform, in this and other States, are invited to meet with the New-York Society for the Abolition of the Punishment of death, in Convention, for the consideration of means for the promotion of that object, on the Monday of the anniversary week in May, which will be on the 5th of the month.

Other Societies, having in view the same object, are conscially invited to send delegates. The daily

cially invited to send delegates. papers will give due notice of the place of meeting.
Editors of papers friendly to this cause are respectfully requested to copy this notice.
By order of the Executive Committee.

WILLIAM T. M'COUN, President J. L. O'SULLIVAN, Secretary.

OUTO AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY OHIO AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
Will hold its next amiversary in New-Lisbon, on
the 5th day of 6th month. (June.)
Arrangements are being made to secure the attendance of many of the prominent advocates of human
rights in our own, and other States, of which, together
with other particulars, timely notice will be given.
Let every man and woman who has a heart to feel
for, and a soul to sympathise with suffering humanity,
at once make up his or her mind to be present.
By order of Ex. Com. O. A. A. S. S.
JESSE HOLMES, Cor. Sec.
3d mo., 12th, 1845.

NOTICE.

By leave of Providence, the ladies of the First Independent Baptist Female Society will hold a Fair at the Marlboro' Chapel, Hall No. 2, May 13, for the purpose of liquidating a debt incurred by repairs on the meeting-house. Any donations for said object will be thankfully received by Mrs. Davis, 53 Springstreet, Mrs. Howard, 17 Poplar-street, Mrs. Pitts, 10 Belknap-street, Mrs. Washington, Smith's Court, Belknap-street.

lickets 12 1-2 cents, to be had of the Committee E. K. Davis,
Mary A. Pitts,
Margaret Howard,
Margaret Howard,
Margaret Howard,
Caroline T. Williams,
Rachael Washington,
Chloe A. Lee,
Susan Garrison,
Angenette Jackson, Committee.

LECTURES ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Addison Davis of Lynn will lecture on Capital unishment at the following places:

Duxbury, Friday, May 2. Kingston, Saturday, " 3. Plymouth, Sunday, " 4. Friends in the above towns will make the neces

DIED—At Northboro', Mass., on the 12th April, after a short illness, Elizabeth Waterhouse Lincoln. She might well be styled, by the numerous circle of her friends, 'Our purest and our loveliest one,' so endeared had she become to them all by her cheerful frankness of manner, earnest efficiency of action, and elevation of thought and life. By the pupils to whom the paths of learning and virtue were indeed made pleasant by her gentle guidance—the friends in whose social pleasures she was so valuable an auxiliary—the family to whom her presence was a perpetual light and blessing—and those, the few but fearless sparits who have so often been assisted in their Anti-Slavery warfare by her ready counsel, and encouraged by her example of untring effort and fearless devotedness—she will be long remembered; for to them the place her loss has left vacant another cannot fill.

She was removed from the scenes which her presence gladdened, while yet 'life was a new thing to her,'—in the full promise of her Youth and Hope.

'The Autumn winds rushing.

The Autumn winds rushing, Waft the leaves that are scarest; But her flower was in flushing, When blighting was nearest.

When blighting was nearest.

But 'life is more than the quick sound of breath;' and she had lived long, for she had lived well.

To adopt the language of another of her friends, which I think will meet a reaponse from them all—'Her death has made a wound in all our hearts. O, may the mantle of Charity, which she ever wore, fall richly on some one of these who are left to mourn her loss.—Com.

From the Glasgow Argus, March 24th. THE SONG OF THE GALLOWS, OR BLOOD FOR BLOOD. Sow an execution, and you reap a crop of murders.

One joyous summer morn, the crowd Rolled onward like a tide That hurries by with headlong will, Along some river's side; And, 'mong the human stream of life, E'en children I capied! For, lo! upon this sunny morn,

A mad, despairing, pinioned wretch, Will stand on scaffold high, And, in a moment, plunge from Earth Into Eternity!

Christ have mercy on his soul, For his brother-men have none! They have brought him forth to be strangled, In the light of a rising sun! A few convulsed, sharp pangs, and then His sands of life are run. Now the bell begins to toll-Christ have mercy on his soul!

Perchance he had no parent His infant feet to guide-No sister, friend, or brother, In tender love to chide; But was, from his first birth-day, On the hard world flung wide Now the bell begins to toll-Christ have mercy on his soul!

And can ye marvel, statesmen, That he should go astray, Whose steps were never taught to walk In virtue's peaceful way? But, like all plundering tyrants, Ye rob-and then ye slay

Ye nobles, gorged with gold Ye demagogues and patriots, Unfeeling, heartless, cold— What criminals would ye stand forth, Were all your lives unscrolled!

Ye statesmen, drunk with arrogance-

Had ye provided knowledge, To keep his heart from crir Or taught him simple Gospel truths, In childhood's plastic tir He had not perished blindly In manhood's darkened prime

Ye kept him from his Saviour. Nor suffered him to go, Where he might learn the patience Of that meek 'Man of Woe;' But, from the first, ye taught him To answer blose with blose!

Nor is it less a murder, To take his wretched life. Than when he slew his victim Amid the maddening strife Of uncaged passions raving, With frightful passions rife!

But ye, in calm, cold malice, And gaze of legal hate, Do, with a draught of human life, Your thirst for vengeance sate; While he, poor manisc, did his crime With rage infuriate.

Before ten thousand people To wring a human neck. And on the burning coast of Hell. A darkened spirit wreck-This is a glorious trophy, A Christian's brow to deek

Each violence, like a dragon's tooth, Sows thick this world with crime; The vengeance Law inflicts to-day, Will raise up, in due time, A plenteous crop of murders From this one murder's slime

Now the bell begins to toll-Christ have mercy on his soul!

DRACO

From the New-Hampshire Sentinel THE MAN OF WORTH. Who is the man of worth? not he whose gold Has won a fame by crouching millions told-Whose hand has seized the earnings of the poor, Or driven the suppliant starving from his door.

Who is the man of worth? not be whose trust Is in his coffers filled with cankered dust; For he against his fellow-man is steeled, And conscious is to pity seared and sealed.

Who is the man of worth? not he whose name Is lettered first upon the roll of fame: For human blood has drenched the chieftain's soul Yet he stands first upon that wrinkled scroll. Who is the man of worth? not he whose mind

In depth of thought out-fathoms all mankind-Whose genius moved by an unworthy real, Mars human peace more than th' assassin's steel. He is the man of worth who daily leads

A life of purity and noble deeds— Who seeks to honor God, from whence he came, More than for wealth, or sway, or earthly fame He is the man of worth whose soul can melt

Who seeks to soften woe, and lend a smile To soothe the sorrows of misfortune's child He is the man of worth whose glory lies In seeing man by noble actions ris

To deeds of love where misery is felt-

Whose soul the highest happiness enjoys, When justice holds her scales in equip He is the man of worth whose days of youth.

And age, are sacred to the cause of truth Who struggles long, a child of heavenly birth, And dies in peace when called to leave the earth

He is the man of worth who seeks to sow The seeds of truth in every soil below-Who loves the virtues of mankind to see :-Such is the man of worth, such may I be.

> TO-MORROW. I will to-morrow, that I will, I will be sure to do it: To-morrow comes, to-morrow goes, And still thou art to do it

Thus still repentance is deferr'd. From one day to another: Until the day of death is come, And judgment is the other.

A GOOD MAN. A weary journey, to the farthest verge Of the big world, to kiss that good man's hand, Who, in the blaze of wisdom and of art, Preserves a lowly mind, and to his God, Feeling the sense of his own littleness, Is as a child in meek simplicity.—H. K. WHITE.

RESULT OF WELL - DOING. Rouse to some work of high and holy love, And thou an angel's happiness shalt know; Shalt bless the earth while in the world above The good begun by thee, shall onward flow In many branching streams, and wider grow. The seed that, in these few and fleeting hours, Thy hands unsparing and unwearied sow, Shall deck thy grave with amaranthine flowers, And yield the fruits divine in heaven s immortal

REFORMATORY. From the London Watchman of April 2.

EXECUTION OF JOHN TAWELL

From the London Watchman of April 2

EXECUTION OF JOHN TAYELL

This wretched criminal suffered the last dreadful punishment of the law, at Aylesbury, on Friday morning.

On Wednesday, his wife and her daughter Misc Cutworth took their last farewell of him. The interview is said to have been most painfully affecting, and Tawell's depression of spirits was afterwards much increased. On that evening he was informed of the time fixed for his execution. He passed a resiless might, but breakfasted on Thursday with his susual air of composure.

Both the chaplain and the governor sat up all Thursday night with the weetched man. During the whole time, and up to the moment of his death, his presence of mind and extraordinary fortitude never left him. The night, for the most part, was spent in prayer and a portical of the Holly Scripture.

Once or twice, while divine mercy was steef for in his behalf, he shed tears, but his emotion was that of mild contrition. He was perfectly resigned, and the way of preparing for the pundicuted upon himself. Several times during the night, he withdrew to his sleeping cell, and, falling upon his knees, prayed aloud with great eloquence and fervor. The language upon those occasions breathed earnest-contrition, and those who were about him entertained no doubt as to the sincerity of his penitence.

Notwithstanding the calm and collected conduct which he exhibited ever since his conviction, a consciousness of his guilt, and the thoughts of his dreadful and approaching fate, had worked great change in him. He had become careworn and tennated. Previously to his trial, nothing of this but his apparent piety, was observable in him. In the course of the week, Tawell, upon being urged to make a disclosure of his guilt, shark from the task, and said that 'he was not yet prepared. He had, however, promised Lord Nugeat, (who visited him on Wednesday), as well as the governor of the prison, and the chaplain, (whose attentions have been unremitting.) that he would make a statement of some kind. That t

vaguely guessed at. Tawell's wife firmly relied on his being innocent. His brother, up to Thursday, expressed a similar conviction. No doubts of his guilt were, however, entertained by those who have been for many days in close communication with him, yet his unwillingness to confess was manifest to the last. Whether his reluctance was out of consideration for his wife or not, is doubtful: something like a sense of shame was probably connected with it; and yet so completely had he made up his accounts with this world, that not a word remained to be said, or a request to be made. It was so late as Thursday, when his promise of confession was hinted to him. He inquired whether he did not stand engaged to leave something of the kind behind him. It was immediately and impressively represented to him, that his promise had been given—that truth and justice, and society, demanded such a disclosure. He said calmly, 'Well, well, I will do it. I will perform my promise,' and sometime after, he was known to have committed to paper, that which ha had determined upon communicating. This document was sealed, and he kept it in his side pocket, taking it forth more than once, and regarding it askant, as though hesitating to deliver it up. The paper in question was ultimately given by teulprit to the Rev. Mr. Cox, the chaplain, upon certain conditions.

After hours of prayer and religious exercise, he

conditions.

fler hours of prayer and religious exercise, he

whether he was quite prepared, he said, 'Quite-I am ready to go.' It was unnecessary to say many

neck of the malefactor, and then deliberately threw the other end of the rope over the cross-beam, an operation that consumed some two or three minutes. The small figure of the criminal as he stood under the stalwart executioner, produced a contrast coupled with his meek attitude and air of utter submission, which awakened amongst the assembled multitude generally a feeling of pity and commiseration, and that feeling was greatly heightened by what fol-lowed.

lowed.

When the fixing of the rope had been properly completed, which occupied but a few minutes, the executioner and the turnkey withdrew into the hall, and the bolts sustaining the platform on which the wretched man stood were instantly pulled back, and he fell; but the length of drop allowed him was so little, that he struggled most violently. His whole frame was convulsed. It was nearly ten minutes after the rope had been fixed, before the contortions which indicated his extreme suffering ceased. He died 'hard,' as the phrase is; and his light body dangled in the breeze, backwards and forwards, and round about, a most pitiable and melancholy spectacle.

The crowd assembled to witness the spectacle was much smaller than might have been expected,

was much smaller than might have been expected, there being not more than between 2000 and 3000 persons present. They were chiefly agricultural laborers and mechanics. Scarcely a well-dressed person was in the assemblage. Some women and young children were in the crowd; the former, of

course, of a questionable character, and using lan-guage which betrayed the loss of that tenderness which is one of the chief ornaments of their sex; and the latter so utterly insensible of the awful so-lemnity, as to engage in romps and gambols be-neath the scaffold.

The date inside the letter had originally been 25th of March, as on the outside, but had been altered by the prisoner to the 28th.

The last act of the prisoner was to leave a small pris

amount of money, with a written request that a shilling or two should be given to one, and a shil-ling or two to another of those who had been his

After hours of prayer and religious exercise, he inquired whether he might retire to rest. It was now about four in the morning, yet he undressed and lay down in his sleeping cell. From the manner of his breathing it was soon discovered he had fallen asleep. His slumber was of brief duration, for upon the sound of his breathing having subsided, the governor entered his cell, but before he could approach his side without disturbing him, the wretched man heard him, and turned round and spoke. He was not in bed more than half an hour Previously to his seeking repose, he requested to be called at five o'clock, should be sleep so long. At five o'clock he proposed to have some breakfist, and expressed a wish that the gaoler and the chaplain would partake of it with him. No change whatever appeared in his manner. He was obviously prepared and resigned.

At daylight four men arranged the gallows in the balcony of the window of the County Hall, a building connected with the prison. Black canvas covered the iron railings, forming a kind of box, upon the lid of which the prisoner was to stand, with the beam over his head. About half past seven o'clock, it was reported to the deputy sheriff that every thing was in readiness, when Mr. Sheriff (the governor) went into the cell where Tawell was still engaged at prayer. Upon Mr. Sheriff taking up his hat, the wretched culprit understood what the act implied, and rising meekly expressed his readiness to be conducted to the scaffold. Upon being asked whether he was quite prepared, he said, 'Quite—I am ready to go,' It was unnecessary to say many and the prepared, he said, 'Quite—I am ready to go,' It was unnecessary to say many and the prepared he had been his fallen which by the governor. So great a sensation has not been excited generally throughout the country by any similar event for many years past. Among other proofs of this interest; it may be mentioned that some existing the title of many years past. Among other proofs of the civerpol and Manchester journals had their em can corned. He was dressed in his formed an illicit connection with one of the house-mails, whose pregnacy revealing the fact to their mids, whose pregnacy revealing the fact to their ter. Some prayers were then said, in which he joined with great self-possession. He shook hands, as well as the fastenings of his elbows together would permit, with a prisoner who was in attendance. On arriving at the scaffold he was conducted to the centre of it, when a cap which had been placed on his head was pulled down over his face. He said, 'Allow me to pray,' and kneeling down delivered a brief prayer, saying repeatedly, 'Sweet Jesus, receive my spirit.'

It wanted 20 minutes to eight (the usual hour of execution.) when Tawell was conducted to the scaffold. The wretched malefactor, on finding himself where he was, stared around with a sort of inquiring look of surprise, and immediately bent his knees, clasping his hands together, as if desirous of uttering a prayer. Twice he did so, and in the meantime Calcraft, the executioner, drew the cap close over his face, and lower than it was before he unexpectedly made his appearance. It was then that he asked permission to pray, and immediately he knelt down, with his face away from the crowd, and seemed to pray most earnestly. In that posture he remained some minutes, and did not make any attempt to rise until the executioner took hold of his right arm, and lifted him up.

Again, when so raised, his lips were seen to move as if ejaculating fervent cries for mercy, his face uplifted towards the heavens; while, at the same time, the hangman adjusted a rope first about the neck of the malefactor, and then deliberately threw the other end of the rope over the cross-beam, an operation that consumed some two or three minutes, and of the repeatedly, was a subsequently, and subscribed in the convict. His success in business availed him up.

Again, when so raised, his lips were seen to move as if ejaculating fervent cries for mercy, his face uplifted towards the heavens; while, at the same time, the hangman adjusted a rope first about the neck of the malefactor, and then deliberately threw the other end of the rope over the cross-beam, an operation that consumed some quitted his house; but, while he became more and more diligent in the outward observances of sanctity, the intercourse continued, and she bore him two children. Subsequently, as is well known, he married a respectable Quaker lady, and it now appears, by his confession, that it was fear lest his intercourse with Sarah Hart should come to the ears of his wife, which impelled him to commit the cowardly crime for which he has forfeited his own

> From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times. EXECUTION OF ZEPHON.

Samuel Zephon, the negro condemned to death for the murder of Cuffy Todd, which was perpetrated in the winter of 1844, at Guinea Hill, Philadelphia county, yesterday suffered the extreme penalty of the law, in the Moyamensing prison yard, in accordance with the Act of April, 1834, abolishing public executions. The murderer, under the instructions of his spiritual advisers, had become truly penitent and a sincere convert to the Christian religion; and was entirely humble and perfectly resigned to his fate. The two ministers allowed him by the law—the Rev. John Chambers, an I the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, colored, whom he had chosen—and other religious friends, spent the morning with him in private communion and preparation. The warrants for his execution were, at his request, read in his cell. He was desirous that the awful ceremony should be delayed as short a time as possible, and

at twenty minutes past noon, in compliance with his own wishes, he was taken out of the prison, accompanied by the ministers of the gospel and others, and guarded by the officers of justice. The prisoner was clad in grey cassinet trowsers, dark cloth jacket, wollen gloves, brogan shoes, and had on his head the white cap usually worn on such occasions. The rope was around his neck and the pinions on his arms. Preceded by the Sheriff, Morton McMichael, Esq. and Dr. William H. Klapp, physician to the prison, who were fellowed by the hangman in a black mask, the mournful cortege, with solemn tread, slowly proceeded to the place of execution, the preachers and pious consolers singing appropriate hymns. The criminal walked to the fatal spot with a calm mien and steady gait. He was supported on one side by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, and on the other by Captain Oliver Brooks, a gentleman who had taken the most untiring and commendable interest in his welfare. The Rev. Mr. Woolson, moral instructor, and Anthony Freed, Esq. superintendent of the prison, went before him, next to the executioner; and the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, who gave out the hymns, and a colored theological student, named Gibbs, were also near him. His counsel, Judge Barton, and the Deputy Prosecuting Attornies, William D. Kelly and Francis Wharton, Esq'rs. came immediately in the rear of him. The inspectors of the prison, Sheriff's deputies, jailers, and other persons, completed the procession. On arriving at the gallows, the sight of which did not at all shake his firmness, the Rev. Mr. Chambers offered to the Throne of Grace a fervent prayer, commending the soul of the unhappy man to his God. During its delivery, the prisoner wept, and all present were deeply affected by the impressive scene. Capt. Brooks who continued to support the unfortunate criminal, shed the most heartfelt tears, and the Rev. Mr. Gardiner was unable to refrain from weeping. At the close of the prayer, Zephon, after bidding adieu to the ministers, keepers and others, ascended the ladder while the hangman pinioned his hands behind him and fastened the rope to the beam, and afterwards adjusted the noose, he stood upon the platform unmoved. He said nothing from the gallows to the spectators. When the cap was drawn over his eyes, he whispered a few words to the Sheriff, who spoke encouragingly to him in an under tone, shook him by the hand, and descending the ladder, at once gave the order to launch the wretched felon into eternity. The drop fell—and instantly a thrill of horror seized upon the lookers on, and an involuntary exclamation of pity escaped the lips of all! The executioner had allowed too much length to the rope, and the fall being greater by two feet than it should have been, brought the miserable victim of the law to the ground, which his feet struck with sufficient violence to make a considerable impression in the loose earth. The concussion and shock severely sunned him, though he sustained only slight injury. The noose remained slack, and his neck, fortunately, was not hurt.

The construction of the drop, which was the common trap with hinges, supported by the jointed prop, also hinged, rendered the task of re-crecting it, the work of but a moment or two; and the poor wretch, groaning from mental and physical suffering was borne up the ladder, by four men and on

prop, also hinged, rendered the task of re-erecting it, the work of but a moment or two; and the poor wretch, groaning from mental and physical suffering, was borne up the ladder by four men, and on being placed upon his feet, stood a second time upon the platform, composed and tranquil. The rope was now properly secured, the noose once more adjusted, and the Sheriff again speaking words of encouragement to the felon, and receiving his dying blessing, quickly hade him a last farewell; and in five minutes from the occurrence of the unlucky and distressing accident, the murderer had felt the awful realities of death upon the gallows. He died easily. There were no violent nor agonizing struggles, and save a few strangling efforts at the throat, there was nothing more than the action of the muscles of the feet, legs, abdomen, chest and neck, always witnessed in hanging. Life was extinct in eight minutes.

The drop fell the first time, at seventeen and the last time at twelve minutes to one o'clock. The criminal, after hanging thirty-seven minutes, was cut down, and the Sheriff's jury pronouncing him dead, the body was placed in the coffin, and delivered to the mother of the deceased for interment.

The conduct of the criminal throughout the whole terrible scene, particularly at the time of the accident, was characterized by a degree of composure, perbaps scarcely ever known, and the fortitude ex-

The conduct of the criminal throughout the whole terrible scene, particularly at the time of the accident, was characterized by a degree of composure, perhaps scarcely ever known, and the fortitude exhibited by him, was astonishing. And notwithstanding the borrors and agony that were added to his situation by the mistake of the bangman, yet not a murmur was uttered by him. When consciousness returned after the shock from the contact with the ground, when he first dropped, he was head to say in a half audible voice by the persons who caught him in their arms, and removed the noose from his neck, 'Oh Lord! oh my! it's not over yet—my feet touched the ground.' To one of the men who held him, he said in answer to the question if he was injured, that he was hurt a great deal, and that he suffered severe pain in his legs, and was afraid he could not stand up. Except this, he did not breathe a word of complaint.

The accident was altogether the fault of the hangman. He had hung ten or twelve men, and was considered a skilful executioner.

The behaviour of the Sheriff at the time of the accident did credit to both his head and heart. His promptness and fortitude in the trying and painful emergency were admirable.

The execution was witnessed by about one hun-

dred persons.

Zephon was in his 26th year. He continued to protest up to the latest moment, his innocence of the commission of the murder, but acknowledged that he was an accessory and sharer of the plunder.

TT The editor of the Spirit of the Times, in the ourse of some animadversions on this shocking af-

There is another view of this execution that mer There is another view of this execution that merits serious attention. Zephon was a colored man, and while almost every white person convicted in this State of capital offence has been made the subject of forgiveness, he alone, a poor, friendless, forsaken negro, was left to die an ignominious death. This was hard. His crime was a heinous one. There could be no doubt, we think, of his culpability. We have a with to exist a sixth to extend the content of the color of th ity. We have no wish to excite a sickly syn ity. We have no wish to excite a sickly sympathy on the subject; but, as an abstract fact, is it not an outrage upon humanity to make such a broad distinction between man and man on actount of their complexion? Must one man die because he is black, and another, equally deserving of death, be rescued from the grave because formed with a lighter hue that gave him infinitely the greater advantage in becoming intelligent? in becoming intelligent?

It seems to us that these things are not looked at

with that eye of reason and justice which their im-portance demands of us. Society recognizes dis-tinctions between the two races of humanity that tinctions between the two races of humanity that are invidious enough to the colored, and sufficiently productive of mortification. Yet society admits that all complexions are alike in the sight of the Deity—that death levels all artificial distinctions: why then should the badge of suffering worn by the colored man through life, be thrust upon him on the verge of eternity? Why should he be esteemed werge of eternity? Why should he be esteemed more guilty because less white than his fellow culprit? Why should he be looked upon as unfit for mercy, because the God that made him chose to darken the color of his external skin?

We confess that we cannot solve this mystery.

THE BIBLE AGAINST THE GALLOWS. An Essen Capital Punishment. By Presbuteros. New-York, Edward Walker, 114 Fulton street.—1845.

The author of this little work is understood to be a Presbyterian clergyman, though not now in the service of any particular congregation; and in a deeply filial Dedication to his mother, 84 years of age, he offers the Essay as a 'humble effort to remove the bloody stain which a wrong interpretation has thrown upon the sacred page.'

The commonly received orthodox opinion of the sceptical command for capital punishment, as given in Gen. ix, 5. 6: 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed,' is ably shown up to be erroneous, and the text to convey an entirely op-The author of this little work is understood to h

man shall his blood be shed, is ably shown up to be erroneous, and the text to convey an entirely opposite rule to that usually deduced from it. He confines himself to scriptural reasoning, which he urges with great energy and effect. To the benevolent it will be a treat to see how effectually he wrenches the hangman's rope from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Cheever, and hangs him on the horns of several very absurd dilemmas.

As Christian nations base the practice of judicially murdering their fellow creatures on what they supposed was Bible doctrine, the author has performed a very acceptable service to humanity in exposing the fallacy of that foundation for murdering 'according to law.'—Young American.

Nicholas G. Gordon, whose trial at Providence for the murder of Amasa Sprague resulted in the disa-greement of the Jury, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000, and is at large.

MUSICIN PRISON. It will be seen by the following letter, from Mrs. FARNUM, the Principal Matron of the Female Department of the Sing-Sing Prison, that the HUTCHINSON FAMILY visited the Prison on Sunday last, and took part in the Chapel services, under the direction of the excellent Chaplain. A friend who rection of the excellent Chaplain. A friend who was present on the occasion, assures us that the scene was indescribably touching, and that the music (which was entirely of a religious character) evidently produced the happiest effect upon the prisoners. In the Fernale Prison, 'My Mother's Bible' was sung amidst the half-stifled sobs of the convicts, and the tears of the keepers and spectators. The introduction occasionally of such exercises, by breaking the dread monotony of the prisoner's life, and inspiring hope in his despairing mind, must tend to strengthen wholesome discipline, at the same time that it will supersede, to some extent at least, the necessity of physical punishment as a means of securing that important end.

Sing-Sing, April 21, 1845. Sing-Sing, April 21, 1845. DEAR FRIEND:

DEAR FAIRED:

Our prisons yesterday (Sunday) were the theatre of scenes that will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed them. The HUTCHINSON FAMILY were with us, and sang in the Chapel services of both Prisons.

In the lower Prison, the services were opened

by the funeral obsequies of two convicts who had died during the last week. These solemnized the minds of the large audience, and prepared them to feel as well as to hear the music that followed. Tears coursed down many a furrowed and soiled cheek, and as the exquisite strains died away within the rude walls, I thought that though a more refused Among the inmates of the Female prison, the

Among the inmates of the Female prison, the deepest emotion was kindled by the beautiful song, 'Mr Mother's Bible.' The exquisite beauty of the words, with the touching character of the music, and, more than all, the deep feeling manifest in the half tremulous tones of the singers, seemed to conjure, before each unfortunate creature, a picture of domestic peace, holiness and virtue, such as she might have participated in long years ago, but to which her heart was now a stranger. May not such a moment give rise to aspirations that shall bear their holiest fruit in eternity? We rejoice that such influences can be brought to aid the feeble struggles after a better state we see continually made among our unfortunete people. And while the Minstrels are reaping laurels among the more blessed and happy, we feel assured that many a heart is beating more warmly within our stone cells at the remembrance of their kind presence.

Yours truly,

E. W. FARNHAM.

Yours truly,	Contact 1	E. W. FARNHAM.
NUMBER OF FREE		PEOPLE IN THE SEVERA
	STATI	
Free States.		Slave States.
New Hampshire,	1,355	Delaware, 16,91
Maine,	538	Maryland, 62,02
Vermont,	730	Virginia, 49,84
Massachusetts,	8,669	North Carolina, 22,73
Rhode-Island,	3,239	South Carolina, 8,27
Connecticut,	8,105	Georgia, 2,75
New-York.	50,027	Alabama, 2,03
New-Jersey,	21,898	Mississippi, 1,36
Pennsylvania,	47,854	Louisiana, 25,50
Ohio,	17,942	Arkansas, 46
Indiana,	7.162	Tennessee, 5,52
Illlinois,	3,598	Kentucky, 7,31
Michigan,	707	Missouri, - 1,57
Wisconsin,	185	District Columbia, 8,36
Iowa,	172	Florida, 81
o trigitanti evanirina		19 FORTH ARRIVA
had had not an owner.	170,781	215,50
as our investment	W 45 100	170,78
Total	pararu les	386,28

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

The Kingston papers announce the determination Herard, Ex-President of Hayti, who has been for son Herard, Ex-President of Hayti, who has been for some time sojourning in Jamaica, to return immediately to Port au Prince with a view of regaining the Chief Magistracy. Herard has been persuaded to this step by a deputation which recently arrived in Jamaica from Hayti, for the purpose of inducing him to aban-don his peaceful privacy for a career of ambition.

The execution was witnessed by about one hun-red persons.

Zephon was in his 26th year. He continued to an error in his first indictment. Sudden Death .- Jacob Hochstrasser, a much

spected merchant of the city, while conversing with some gentlemen this morning at the store, con Pearl and Hudson streets, fell suddenly and

Sudden Death.—Mr. Taylor, formerly Alderman o Second Ward of New-York, dropped dead on his farm in Monmouth, New-Jersey, on Saturday last.

The Boonville Register says: An extract of a let ter from Leavensworth, dated March 15th, contain the following:

'Yesterday at this place, we had a dreadful casual-ty by the bursting of a cannon. There were three men killed, and nine others wounded, four of which it is supposed, will not recover. Amongst the wound-ed is Col. Van Prathern.

Two thousand one hundred and forty dwelling houses have been erected in Boston within a year, and a larger number within four miles from the State House, out of the city.

The latest curiosity is a newspaper published at Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y. called 'The Protector,' and edited by T. J. and E. G. Sutherland; one half of which is Democratic, and the other half

The 'Nantucket Inquirer,' and the 'Nantucket Telegraph, both daily papers, have both been pur-chased by Edward W. Cobb, Esq. who has been for some time connected with the former paper, and who will now unite the two under the name of the 'In-

By the recent fire in Milwaukie, W. T. two whole squares were laid in ruins, thirty buildings burned, and property of the value of upwards of \$90,000 de-stroved.

It is estimated that the loss at the recent fire Madison, Ia. which destroyed about twenty building amounted to \$100,000.

Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday, Mons. Manies, the well known teacher of dancing, whilst riding in a buggy, came in collision with a wagon, by which his vehicle was upset, and he himself thrown with considerable force upon the ground. He was able to walk immediately afterward, and did not appear to be dangerously hurt, but he died vesterday morning from the effects of his injuries.—Louisville Jour. Fatal Accident .- On Wednesday, Mons. Mallet, th

The Madisonian speaks of a recent invention, which by the saving of fuel, will reduce the expense of steam navigation more than half, and lessen the dan-ger both of explosion and damage by fire.

Gen. Pratte, Whig, has been elected Mayor of St. Louis, by a majority of 155 over Camden, Native American, who received 2119 votes. Watson, Dem. received 315. The Democrats must have generally voted for Camden.

The Anti-Slavery Reporter contains an account of an anti-slavery meeting held at the town of Clarence in the island of Fernando Po, west coast of Africa on the first of August last. It is, we suppose, the first effort of its class to awaken the energies and sympathies of Africa itself in opposition to the slave trade. May it not be the last.

A 'ferocious faction fight' had taken place at Tiperary in Ireland.

It was reported in Dublin, last week, that Mr. O-Connell, unable longer to withstand the pressure from the leaders of the Young Ireland Party, will attempt in the course of the ensuing summer, to reorganize monster meetings on the same scale as those which created so much apprehension in the year 1843.

NEW Furniture and Feather Store,

No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTONE-STREET, WHERE may be found a general assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at all prices to suit all, and at low prices too for the quality, for each or on credit. Purchasers are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. BRABROOK.

N. B. The first price is the only price, except

PUBLIC WORSHIP JUST published, in a pamphlet form of 18 pages 18 mo., Public Worship, by Charles K. Whipple. Price \$2 25 per hundred, 20 cts. per doz. For ale by BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill.

Social Reform Bookstore. BELA MARSH. No. 25 Cornhill, Beston, THE WATER CURE JOURNAL and Teacher

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL and Teacher of Health, edited by Joel Shew, M. D. Post one dollar a volume—24 numbers—in advance: D. Shew's large work on Hydropathy, or the Wate Cure; a new edition, very much enlarged and a vised: Conversations on some of the Old Poets, by Jas. R. Lowell: Physiological Mysteries and Rev. lations, by Eugene Beckhard, M. D.: Moral Physiology, or a brief and plain treatise on an important subject, by a Distinguished Reformer: The work of Owen, Brisbane, Godwin, Boyle and others on & cial Reform: The Phalanx, Social Reformer, Castitution and By-Laws of Brook Farm Association-do. of Hopedale Community: Mrs. Child's Letten Life of Follen, Dr. Alcott's Works, the Physiological and Phrenological Works of Fowler, Grahams at others. Spear's, O'Sullivan's and Chapin's Work on Capital Punishment: The Sermons of Rev. The dore Parker, The True Position of Mr. Parker, and Sermons by Rev. John T. Sargent. Woman in de Nineteenth Century, by S. Margaret Fuller.

## NEW BOOKS.

PLOWERS FOR CHILDREN, by L. Main Child; Letters from New-York, (new edition;) Hours of Communion, by E. H. Chapin; Sacred Fara, or Flowers from the Grave of a Child, by Henri Bacon. The Rose of Sharon, a Religious Semmin. Pacon. The Rose of Sharon, a Religious Scarcia for 1845, edited by Miss S. C. Edgarton; with au-riety of other Books, Albums, &c. suitable for Chris-mas and New Year's Presents. For sale by Dec. 20. BELA MARSH, PROSPECTUS.

THE subscriber proposes to publish a series ANTI-SLAVERY DESIGNS,—to be called

THE NUBIAN SLAVE.

The series will consist of seven Designs, drawam stone, and bound together in book form; the inte-mediate pages being occupied by a poem, which have uniting the scenes, preserves the unity of history.

THE FIRST
Is a vignette TITLE PAGE, embodying the emblem

of American Liberty.

THE SECOND

Is the Aprican Family, Sitting at the pool of the first hut. In the distance are the slave-steller, unobserved by them. THE THIRD Is the Auction Scene.

THE FOURTH
Is the SEPARATION OF THE FAMILY AFTER THE THE FIFTH
Represents the BRANDING AND SCOURGING.

THE SIXTH
Is the ESCAPE of the slave family THE SEVENTH Shows the family PURSUED WITH BLOODHOU

Shews the family pursued with bloodhoth overtaken and shot.

It is proposed to publish by subscription, been the market is so glutted with all sorts of producing it is the only safe way to introduce a new thin. The application of Pictornal Art to Moral This is capable of producing a great, and, as yet, this is capable of producing a great, and, as yet, this untried force, which the Friends of Humas fin down have now an opportunity to t. c. It is hear then, that no prejudice against the mode of public tion will deter them from lending their names, at least, from enquiring whether the cause of Rights not be advanced by this means.

The work will be got up in the best style, position and will be afforded to subscribers at one dollar copy. Those who send \$4, or four good names, it be entitled to five copies.

If Anti-slavery papers, and other papers fine to the cause, are respectfully requested to give us Prospectus two or three insertions in their colum All orders may be addressed to 25 Cornhill.

CHARLES C. GREEN

Boston, March 14, 1845.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY! THE NORTHAMPTON ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY have app priated a suitable tenement for the accommodates a few more boarding pupils. They will be made of a family, under the care of the Director of Director be subjected to the same treatment and regulation as pupils who are members of the Association. To name of the Association indicates the idea of enhancement of the Association indicates the idea of enhancement of the Association of which our efforts will be rected. Systematic, habitual industry is densiting dispensable to education, which should aim to harmonious development of the physical intellect dispensable to education, which should aim at the harmonious development of the physical, intellects moral and religious tendencies in active, profession.

We shall consider \$100 a year (one half in adval as an equivalent for instruction and board, shall simple and without flesh, from which a suitable of duction will be made when a pupil comes for sun years. Pupils will be received for a year at any in D. MACK, Director of Eduction
BROUGHTON MEADOWS, Northampton, Feb. 1st, 185
TP Papers friendly to a reorganization of such
upon the basis of the laws of God and the name man, are requested to notice the above advertises

Feb. 7. 2m

## To Abolitionists AND FRIENDS IN GENERAL. JOHN P. COBURN

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he is removed from No. 8 Brattle-street, to 51 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street Where he continues his same line of business, vi

an addition, viz :

CLOTHING, Cut and made in the neatest and most fast

style. He has also taken considerable pains A FIRST RATE CUTTER, who will give tention to cutting only. He has selected as ment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viscloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, as cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, as well VESTINGS of the latest style, all of which he was a superior of the latest style, all of which he was a superior of the latest style, all of which he was a superior of the latest style, all of which he was a superior of the latest style, all of which he was a superior of the latest style, all of which he was a superior of the latest style, all of which he was a superior of the latest style, all of which he was a superior of the latest style. VESTINGS of the latest style, all of which at make up in the most fishionable style, and an sonable terms, and will take GENTLEMENS OF CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay.

Please give him a call, if you wish to be used and get the worth of your money.

T. J. P. COBURN would furthermore infense public, that he has made extensive arrangements is prepared to execute any amount of Clothing in above line.

above line.

The highest price paid for Gentlemen's cast Garments. Also, clothing cleaned and ropes in the neatest and most thorough manner, at the second s

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE .- Leonard Chase, Mifford

VERMONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Por Massachusetts.—John Levy, Lovell; Rich C. French, Fall River;—Isaac Austin, Naments, Elias Rivertade, Weymouth; —George W. Level North Republication

RHODE-Island .- Amarancy Paine, Precident William Adams, Pawtucket

NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City, log C. Fuller, Skancateles;—Thomas McClinick, terloo;—John H. Parker, Peru. PENNSYLVANIA — M. Preston, West Greet James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown — Thomasis bleton, Russellville;—B. Kent, Andrew's Bridge John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M. Kim, Philipphia; Joseph Fulton, Penningtonville. Onto .- Lot Holmen, Columbiana.

Remittances by Mail.... A Postmaster may money in a letter to the publisher of a newspape, pay the subscription of a third person, and finishetter if written by himself."

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